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## WHITE HOUSE WIRES: HALT ANTI-JAPANESE BILLS IN CALIFORNIA

President Telegraphs Governor of Golden State to Stop Threatened Legislation and He Does.

## LETTER ON THE WAY

Nation's Executive Believes Incalculable Damage Will Be Done by "Exclusion" Measure's Passage.

SACRAMENTO, Cal.—The Sacramento Union today says:

"President Roosevelt has taken a hand in the anti-Japanese legislation now before the California Legislature and has asked the Governor to take steps to have all legislation held up until the President can be heard on the matter. In a telegram sent Saturday, this request was embodied, and a letter is en route to Sacramento which will give the chief executive's views and wishes in the matter of legislation against the 'little brown men.'"

President Roosevelt's telegram follows: WASHINGTON, Jan. 18.—The Hon. James N. Gillette, Governor of California, Sacramento, Cal.: We are greatly concerned at newspaper reports on anti-Japanese legislation in California Legislature. Have written you at length on the subject. Earnestly hope that no progress will be made on bills until you have had a chance to receive my letter, and if necessary to discuss its contents with leaders of two houses. My knowledge of the international situation, particularly with reference to emigration of Japanese laborers from United States satisfies me that passage of proposed legislation would be of incalculable damage to state of California as well as to whole Union.

THEODORE ROOSEVELT.  
Governor Gillette sent the following reply:

SACRAMENTO, Cal., Jan. 18. Theodore Roosevelt, President of the United States, Washington, D. C.: Telegram received. Have caused bills to be held up.

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## MAYOR OF LOWELL DEMANDS REPLIES FROM CITY OFFICIALS

Tells Police Chairman and Superintendent Failure to Give Information Will Be Insubordination.

## MAY REMOVE THEM

LOWELL, Mass.—Mayor Brown, having received no reply from Chairman Stearns of the police board and Superintendent Moffatt of the police department, to his request for certain information regarding the Sunday law enforcement, sent two sharp letters to the two officials today.

In that addressed to Chairman Frank K. Stearns he wrote:

"I note in the columns of the morning press a discussion by you of the subject of Sunday law enforcement, concerning which I asked you for official information on Sunday, and to which, up to this hour, I have received no reply.

I trust that you will not make the mistake of assuming that such a public explanation in any way does away with

## QUAKES SHAKE SMYRNA TODAY

Small Property Damage and Three Fatalities Are the Result of Earth Tremors in Asiatic Turkey.

SMYRNA, Turkey.—Several earthquakes occurred here and in neighboring towns today, occasioning some loss to property and three fatalities.

Choea and Menmen are known to have suffered damage. Details are still very meager.

The battleships Louisiana and Virginia are in the local harbor, but they were uninjured. The battleships Missouri and Ohio are expected here within a few days.

MESSINA.—Fire today is sweeping the ruins of the city. Only the crudest means are available for fighting the fire. Among the ruins already burned are those of the city and the Bank of Italy. A vast amount of treasure remaining in the wreckage will undoubtedly be lost.

RO.—E.—The organized American relief committee, which directed the American charities for the earthquake sufferers, has been dissolved. The committee met Monday, Ambassador Griscom presiding, and decided that the purpose for which it had been appointed had been accomplished.

The Italian authorities now have everything well in hand.

## BIG WATERWAYS PETITION IS FILED

Ten Million Dollar Appropriation Is Asked of Legislature Today to Improve State Rivers and Harbors.

A petition was received in the Massachusetts House of Representatives today from the associated boards of trade of Essex county to provide for the improvement of the harbors and inland waterways of the commonwealth.

The bill accompanying the petition provides for an appropriation of \$10,000,000.

Not more than \$2,000,000 of this sum is to be expended in any one calendar year. The money is to be expended under the direction of the harbor and land commission.

An appropriation is to be secured by an issue of 20-year bonds with interest not to exceed 4 per cent.

The commission is directed to give special attention to the Connecticut river, the Merrimack river and the proposed Boston, Quincy, Brockton, Taunton and Fall River canal.

## Trees and Earth Clothed in Winter Garb



WINTER SCENE IN PUBLIC GARDEN, BOSTON.

ZERO weather following closely upon the rain of Sunday night, which in turn followed the heaviest snow that has fallen in Boston so far this winter, encased with ice every limb and twig of the trees on the Public Garden and Common, and put a hard crust upon the snow that made excellent coasting near the Frog pond.

Each little lump of ice on the trees acted as a tiny prism which, multiplied millions of times, produced a scene that was of indescribable beauty. Violet, red and blue glints of light flashed from the trees and shrubs, and on all sides the sun sparkled through the ice that was everywhere.

The great tree shown in the accompanying photograph would scarcely be recognized by those who have so often walked beneath its shade in summer and admired the luxuriant foliage. Now it looks more like a fairy tree "made in Germany" of frosted glass by some giant.

The crust that formed on the snow Monday morning, while not strong enough to bear the weight of an adult, was just the thing to make excellent

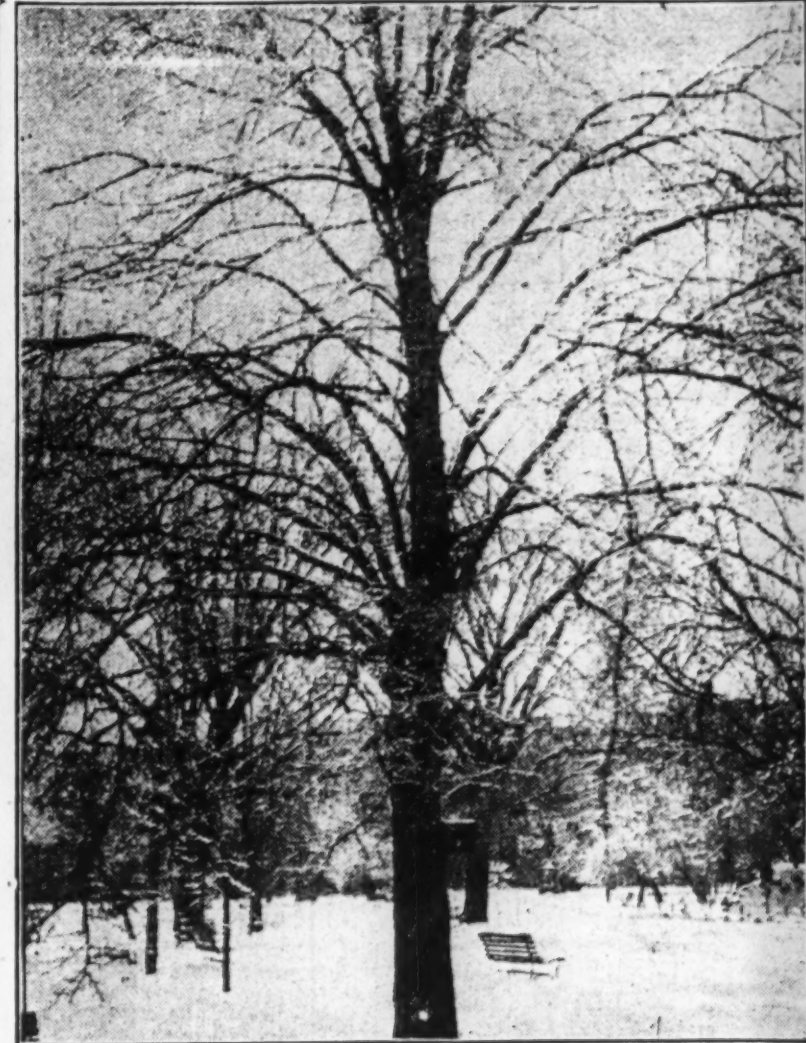
coasting on the gentle slopes of the Common. At every available point shouting youngsters were sliding over the firm crust, enjoying themselves to the utmost and shouting to the passerby to laugh, too.

Several of the youngsters were having their first experience in the sport. Such a one was the small boy in the accompanying picture. He proved himself a true American, for while he had never coasted before, he refused all overtures of his nurse to teach him. He escaped from her and discovered the mysteries and delights of the art for himself.

The official temperature at midnight Monday was 2 above.

There is little prospect that it will ascend above 10 degrees for a day or two, which will mean continued coasting and sleighing of the finest sort.

This emphatic cold snap also has had the effect of freezing the Charles river basin to the depth of several inches. As soon as the snow can be cleared away many of the venturesome will no doubt try this magnificent stretch of ice.



SNOW VISTA IN PUBLIC GARDEN, BOSTON.



BOY SLEDDING ON THE COMMON.

## NATION OBSERVES BIRTHDAY OF POET EDGAR ALLAN POE

Boston Arranges a Notable Meeting—Other Cities in the Nation Pay Tribute to Sweet Singer's Memory.

## RECITES HIS POEMS

The nation today is observing the 100th anniversary of Edgar Allan Poe, poet, short story writer, and critic, born Jan. 19, 1809, in Boston, Mass., although Baltimore, Md., contests the claim of the Bay State capital to the honor.

In Boston the International Poe Association is in charge of a meeting of tribute to be held tonight at Jacob Sleeper Hall, 688 Boylston street, at which W. L. Bier, Washington of New York will discuss "Poe and His Biographers."

Charles T. Copeland of Harvard University will recite Poe's poem, "For Annie" (Mrs. Richmond, a near friend of Emerson and Abraham Lincoln); George

T. Daniels of Virginia will speak upon "Poe's 'Jace in Literature'"; Walter Kendall Watkins of the Bostonian Society will speak upon "Poe's Birthplace and Parentage"; letters from the late President McKinley, President Roosevelt, Edwin Arnold, Col. Thomas Wentworth Higginson, Judge Robert Grant, Arlo Bates, Henry Miller, John Drew and John Craig will be read upon the proposed centenary memorial of Poe, which includes the plan of preserving the Poe cottage at Fordham, N. Y.

"Curious Coincidences (including 'The Raven,' as recited by Poe himself in the salon of Mrs. Potter in New York) and Reminiscences of Near Personal Friends of Poe" will be given by William Fearling Gill.

NEW HAVEN, Conn.—The 100th anniversary of the birth of Edgar Allan Poe is being celebrated in all the public schools here today, and tonight Yale will hold commemorative exercises of the great American poet.

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## MOVE TO CHANGE RULES OF HOUSE

WASHINGTON—Definite action has been taken by the House "insurgents" in their contest against the existing rules of the lower branch of Congress. At a caucus attended by 24 members two principles were agreed upon. First, that the House and not the speaker should select all committees, including the committee on rules; second, that there should be a call of the committees at least one day a week.

A committee, consisting of Representatives Gardner of Massachusetts, chairman; Madison of Kansas and Cooper of Wisconsin, was appointed to revise the House rules as to conform to these principles, and report next Monday night.

## FRAUD CHARGED TO OCCIDENTALS

Occidental United Metal & Coal Company of Boston was petitioned into bankruptcy in the U. S. district court today by the Union Trust Company on account of \$20,319, awarded the petitioner by the superior court of Suffolk county.

The petitioner alleges that on Dec. 3, 1908, the Occidental United Metal & Coal Company conveyed 240 acres of coal land in Colorado to the Occidental Coal & Mining Company for the purpose of defrauding creditors. Both the Occidental companies are South Dakota corporations.

ROOSEVELT GETS HIS CHAIR.

WASHINGTON—The chairs which they occupied when in official session over the nation's business will be taken by the President and members of his cabinet as mementoes when they retire from office. This, according to Secretary Loeb, has been the custom of former Presidents and their cabinets.

## HEBREW COUNCIL SESSIONS OPENED

PHILADELPHIA—The 21st annual council of the Union of Hebrew Congregations was formally opened here today with a prayer by the Rev. Dr. Israel Aaron of Buffalo, N. Y. Following this, William B. Hackenberg of this city delivered the address of welcome to the 500 visiting delegates. Response was made by Louis G. Goldman of Cincinnati, O., president of the Union of Hebrew Congregations.

At the afternoon session the standing committees will be appointed and the question, "How may the number of students at the Hebrew Union College be increased?" brought up for discussion. Considering the most important mission of the college, the furnishing of Rabbis for American congregations, this question will be given most serious consideration.

## ARMY PLANS TEST OF SEARCHLIGHT

Among United States army officers in and around Boston it is considered probable that the experiments with the newly improved search lights now being perfected at the Watertown arsenal and at the Holtz-Cabot electrical works in Brookline will be conducted in Boston harbor under the direction of the board of ordnance and fortification.

Maj. W. C. Davis, U. S. A., stationed at Fort Revere, has been designated superintendent of the work for the improvement of search lights, and will make three visits a week to the electrical works in Brookline and to the Watertown arsenal for overseeing the work of construction. The perfecting of the remarkable searchlights and the entire scheme was conceived by Lieut. Edward Gottlieb.

## AUDITOR OF STATE EXPLAINS HOW TO REDUCE THE DEBT

Report Shows Contingency of Tax for This Year Exceeding That of Nineteen Hundred and Eight.

## USE BOND SURPLUS

The Legislature received State Auditor Henry E. Turner's report Monday in which he says that the total revenue for 1908 was \$25,776,056.84, and the total payments \$23,306,812.11.

The direct state debt at the close of 1908 was \$38,589,950, against which is the total sinking funds of \$20,920,577.31, the contingent debt \$70,821,412 and contingent sinking funds of \$10,093,188.86. The net direct debt Dec. 1, 1908, was \$17,669,372.69.

The estimated revenue for 1908 was \$26,300,000, and the actual revenue \$26,890,964.02. The estimates of revenue amount to \$26,000,000, to which is added the cash balance on hand \$2,379,244.73, making a total of \$28,379,244.73.

The total requirements amount to \$13,

245,368.98, leaving a balance unprovided for of \$4,266,124.25. The total requirements exceed those of the previous fiscal year by about \$1,000,000. While the estimated revenue shows an excess of \$500,000.

At the last session there were special appropriations of \$1,029,759. The auditor says that for many of these purposes the Legislature will be called upon to make appropriations, but on special appropriations he is not able to figure an estimate.

It will be seen that unless extreme care is exercised the tax for the present year will exceed the tax of \$5,500,000 for 1908. The total issue of bonds for the abolition of grade crossings is \$9,300,000, of which \$500,000 was issued in 1908 at 3½ per cent interest.

The auditor says that the sinking fund requirements of the present year might be provided for from the surplus of the abolition of grade crossings loan.

As to gas and electric light commission's receipts, he says that the law might be changed that these receipts be deposited in the state treasury. He asks that he be given by law discretion to advance such amounts as he deems necessary for weekly payments in institutions.

## MAJORITY FAVORS ROOT'S ELECTION

ALBANY, N. Y.—The first step toward formally electing Elihu Root as United States senator to succeed Thomas C. Platt, whose term of office expires March 4, was taken at noon today, when the Senate and the Assembly gave him the majority vote. In the Senate, Brackett, who was expected to make a speech explaining his position, contented himself with voting for Mr. Root.

The vote in the Senate was: Root 33, Chandler 14.

In the Assembly the result was: Root 90, Chandler 30.

The absentees included 21 Democrats and eight Republicans.

Tomorrow both houses will meet in joint session to compare the journals and Mr. Root will be formally elected to the office. Previously Mr. Root had been unanimously named by the Republican legislative caucus.

## DELAY PROLONGS YANKEE SERVICE

NEW BEDFORD, Mass.—Delay in the raising of the Massachusetts cruiser Yankee, now sunk outside the harbor, and the carrying out of the ceremony necessary to put the vessel formally out of commission, has been caused by the heavy northeast storm.

The wreckers intended to apply the compressed air and bring the vessel to the surface Saturday, but the gale prevented the attempt. Engineer Wetherpoon believes that within 48 hours after the compressed air connections are made the Yankee will come to the surface.

## OIL REHEARING POSTPONED.

CHICAGO—When attorneys representing the Standard Oil Company and the government appeared in court today to arrange for a date for rehearing the \$20,400,000 fine case, Federal Judge Landis read a telegram from Judge Anderson stating that he could not be here until tomorrow. Action was therefore deferred.

## FIRE IN BRIDGEPORT, CONN.

BRIDGEPORT, Conn.—C. L. Mead, a contractor, and Sarah Mead, 11 years old, his daughter, lost their lives early this morning in a fire which destroyed their home at 830 Colorado avenue.

## COMMERCE BOARD AGAINST CHANGING NORTH DEPOT SPAN

Removal of B. & M. Station May Follow. Declares Body Opposing Action by the Secretary of War.

## NAME OLD OFFICERS

President Rothwell at Annual Meeting Today Condemns Patchwork Policy of Elevated for Confusing Lines.

The Boston Chamber of Commerce, at its annual meeting today at noon, President B. J. Rothwell presiding, passed resolutions on the proposed North station changes.

The resolutions relate to the proposition of the United States government that the Boston & Maine railroad raise its bridges across the Charles river, a hearing on which is to be held by a United States army board in Boston Jan. 21. They were introduced just before 1 o'clock, and read as follows:

Whereas, this Chamber of Commerce has received notice that a public hearing will be held upon the subject of requiring the Boston & Maine Railroad to rebuild its bridges across the Charles river between the Charles river dam and the Warren bridge; and

Whereas, the United States board of engineers has recommended that the bridges shall be rebuilt at a height of 23 feet and have made other recommendations requiring a large expenditure; and

Whereas, the carrying out of such recommendations will in any event cause the removal of the local freight stations and yards to the other side of the Charles river into Somerville or Charlestown, at least one mile farther from the center of the city; and

Whereas, the excessive expenditure required by such recommendation may even cause the Boston & Maine Railroad to remove its passenger station from the city proper to Charlestown or Somerville; it is hereby

Resolved, that such removal of either the passenger or freight stations would cause great inconvenience and expense to the citizens and merchants of Boston and great damage to the business interests of Boston.

Resolved, that the possible benefits to be derived by the changes recommended would be of insignificant importance.

Resolved, that the Boston Chamber of Commerce hereby protests against any such action on the part of the secretary of war.

Resolved, that a committee of five be appointed by the president to appear at the hearing and oppose such contemplated action.

The 23d annual report of the directors calls attention to improvements in which the Chamber of Commerce is interested and also to the progress that is being made in them.

As to harbor improvements it says: "The work of deepening and widening our main ship channel is going steadily on, and at the present time there is a channel 500 feet wide and 35 feet deep from the city docks to the sea, with the exception of some shallow spots where ledges have been uncovered by the dredging and which still have to be removed."

"No portion of this has been finally accepted from the contractors by the government, and will not be until all bunches, which may have been left in dredging, have been discovered by sweeping and removed. There is no reason at the present time for doubting that the new channel will be available for practically its whole width at the close of the year 1911, which is the time which was originally set for the completion of the work."

The report looks upon the fire in the East Boston terminals of last summer as in a manner a blessing, as it says: "The fire which destroyed so large a portion of the export freight terminals of the Boston & Albany road at East Boston in the summer of 1908, has made possible the adoption of a comprehensive plan for improvements there, which when completed will be of a much more satisfactory character than it would have been possible to have obtained by the usual methods of enlarging individual piers from time to time."

"Fortunately the portions which escaped destruction were of modern construction, while the old plant, which had become out of date, was practically removed, and left a clear field for development of the terminals on such lines as

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## Weather Forecast

Observations at 8 a. m. in Boston: Temperature 6 degrees; sky cloudy, wind northwest, six miles an hour. High tide at 8:57 a. m. and 9:30 a. m.

Between 3 and 5 o'clock this morning the thermometer registered 2.8 degrees.

Following is the forecast:

New England and local: Snow and warmer tonight. Wednesday fair and warmer; light to moderate southerly to westerly winds. Local minimum temperature 10 to 15 degrees.



## BOARD INDORSES NEW WATERFRONT EXTENSION PLAN

Reports That Development of East Boston Shore Line on the Chelsea Creek Side Is "Feasible and Suitable."

### A RAILROAD NEEDED

The joint board of harbor and land commissioners and railroad commissioners today made a report of a special investigation, into the feasibility of forming a definite and comprehensive plan for developing the railroad and waterfront facilities of East Boston.

The board says that this is a valuable shore-front, and that railroad connection is absolutely indispensable for its best commercial development. It explains the plan of the proposed East Boston Railroad Company for laying a railroad track along or near Condor street and Border street to serve the wharves and docks along Chelsea Creek and the westerly side of Boston, starting from the Grand Junction railroad and running to a point near the Meridian street bridge, with switches and spur-tracks leading to the several wharves.

If this plan should be authorized by the Legislature the board says the following conditions should be imposed:

1. There should be no grade crossing authorized at Chelsea street or Meridian street or at any other street.

2. Border street should be widened on the westerly side.

3. A portion of the expenses of the widening should be borne by the corporation securing the franchise.

The development of the waterfront on this side of the island is found by the board to be feasible and simple. A freight traffic street may be necessary along the head of the docks for heavy terminal and railroad spur tracks to the several piers may be required to cross this traffic street at grade. On the sea side, however, development will be costly, because of the large areas of flats.

There are strong reasons, the board says, for hoping that any railroad tracks laid along the heads of existing wharves on the west side or those that will, if Boston increases, be built along the east side of the island, shall be owned or operated by some existing railroad corporation, in order to save one switching charge for hauling cars to the piers.

In conclusion the board says "the only method of future comprehensive development of the water front on the east and west sides of East Boston for commerce and navigation is to lay railroad tracks from the B. & A. railroad near Chelsea creek to the east and to the west and carry the same around the water front at the head of the piers on either side of the island."

Modern methods of handling cargoes require that cars run at grade alongside of vessels. This development is feasible from an engineering standpoint, but whether feasible or practicable as an investment the board does not undertake to say.

### NEW NAMES GIVEN BOSTON SCHOOLS

Here are some of the changes in names of schools voted Monday night by the Boston school board:

ABRAHAM LINCOLN, for the new elementary school in the Winthrop-Brimmer district.

FREDERICK W. LINCOLN, for the present Lincoln school in South Boston.

EDWARD EVERETT, for the new elementary school in Dorchester.

STEPHEN DECATUR, for the present Edward Everett school.

BISHOP CHEVERUS, for the new elementary school in East Boston.

WENDELL PHILLIPS, for the present Phillips school, in the West End.

PETER FANEUIL, for the new elementary school in the Phillips district.

NATHAN HALE, for the new elementary school in the Dudley district.

It was voted to proceed with the construction of new elementary schools in the Adams, Sherwin and Lewis districts and a new high school building for girls in the Dwight district.

It was ordered that on Feb. 12, Lincoln's birthday, the schools will be closed at noon, appropriate exercises being held in the morning.

### DISCUSS BETTER ROADS IN NATION

WASHINGTON.—A combination asphalt and macadam road is the highway of the future, according to Amzi L. Barber, who today addressed the members of the Independent Asphalt Association in annual session here. The center of Mr. Barber's ideal road is constructed of asphalt, and broken rock makes a strip on either side. Automobiles would use the smooth central path.

An appropriation of \$20,000,000 a year for 10 years by the government, declared Mr. Barber, and an equal amount by state, county and township, would put the roads of the country in first-class shape and save the farmers many times that sum.

### LILLEY TO GO TO WASHINGTON.

HARTFORD, Conn.—Governor Lilley, when asked today if he planned going to Washington to occupy his seat in Congress this term, said: "I have planned to go to Washington, but, so far, I have been unable to get away from here owing to pressing state matters."

## THREE BUILDINGS FOR WELLESLEY

New Library Gymnasium and Dormitory to Be Started in the Spring, the Latter to Be Named Schaefer Hall.

Dean Pendleton of Wellesley College made the announcement at chapel this morning that the new library building would be begun early in the spring. It will be built of Indiana limestone to harmonize with the art building and the chapel. The new library will not be completed in time to be used by the class of 1909, but will be finished soon after that class has graduated.

The new gymnasium, which is to be constructed near the west playground on Central street, also will be started this spring, to be ready next fall.

In addition to the new library and gymnasium the college is to have a new dormitory to be called Schaefer Hall, in honor of President Schaefer, third president of the college, from 1887 to 1894, and for 10 years instructor in mathematics. The new dormitory will complete a quadrangle with three other similar buildings. The dormitory will be started as soon as conditions permit and will be ready for occupancy when the students return for their summer vacation.

## TEACHERS TO HELP RURAL MINISTERS

At the second day's session of the convention of the New England Country Church Association today the report of the committee on country church work contained two important recommendations bearing directly on the theological schools of New England.

This committee recommended that the libraries of the various theological schools be put into circulation for the benefit of the country ministers in much the same way as other circulating libraries operate.

The second important recommendation was that the members of the theological school faculties extend their work beyond the walls of their institution by personally going into the rural districts and gathering as many country ministers as possible, and talking to them as they would a class in their schools.

The meeting at Gilbert Hall was largely attended, the morning session at 10 o'clock being of especial interest. Several papers on the condition of country life and the needs of the training for men who are to enter that field were read.

The Rev. T. E. Ham of Dexter, Me., read a paper on "The Country Teacher's Equipment," in which he brought out the necessity of the country minister having a knowledge of the Scriptures, of men and of the country in which he is to work, and a belief in himself, and above all, a belief in his mission.

Other speakers included Dean George Hodges of the Episcopal Theological School, President Kenyon L. Butterfield of the Massachusetts Agricultural College, and Prof. Francis G. Peabody of Harvard.

## MILK PRODUCERS ELECTION TODAY

Falling Off of Consumption of Fluid in Boston Compared to Great Increase in New York.

The Boston Cooperative Milk Producers' Company will elect officers at today's session of the two days' conference which opened Monday at the American House.

Prof. Peter M. Harwood, agent of the state dairy bureau, declared that the reduction of milk consumption in greater Boston in 1907 was 4,000,000 quarts and the reduction in 1908 was 6,500,000 quarts. He attributed this falling off to the agitation about standards.

Discussing this statement several prominent dealers compared the condition in Boston to that obtaining in New York City where the state agricultural board reports that the consumption of milk has increased in far greater proportion than the population.

William A. Graustein, a Boston dealer, attributed this falling off here to the agitation about standard and quality of milk.

The consumption of cream had doubled, however, he said, as has also butter, the latter 2,000,000 pounds in 1908.

## WALTHAM BUYS MILL PROPERTY

WALTHAM.—The deeds of the mill property of the John Roberts heirs will be turned over to the city this week, which action will close one of the most important real estate transactions in Waltham in recent years. The land is taken for an extension of the city's water system.

The city will come into the possession of all the land of Roberts not heretofore taken for water works purposes, including the buildings thereon, but not the machinery, and also water rights.

The city will pay \$10,400, the assessed valuation of the property, and give a lease of the mill plant, including water rights under suitable restrictions.

The transaction will mean to Waltham a saving of constructing a sewer at an estimated cost of \$12,420, and will give the city control of all the land on the east side of South street to the river south of the new water supply.

## COMMERCE CHAMBER PROTESTS CHANGE

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will provide for the future as well as for present needs.

"When completed, these terminals will have facilities for handling simultaneously seven steamships of the largest type of modern freight carriers.

"While the progress made with the new construction has so far been disappointing owing to unforeseen delays, we believe that the railroad people are alive to the situation and are doing the best that can be done."

The feeling of the directors as to the public landing at Northern avenue bridge is expressed as follows:

"The efforts of the chamber to secure a public boat landing upon the water front at Northern avenue bridge have so far succeeded that plans were filed by the city engineer with the harbor and land commission and a hearing was had upon the petition of the city for a license to proceed with the work. At this hearing the right of the commission to authorize the work was challenged by representatives of wharf interests abutting on Port Point channel, and the commission decided that further legislation was necessary."

President Bernard J. Rothwell in his annual address said in part:

"The committee on metropolitan affairs has devoted much time and effort to many important problems, such as the reconstruction of the Boston & Albany railroad docks at East Boston; the proposed reconstruction of approaches and terminals of the Boston & Maine railroad; a public landing—the Northern avenue bridge franchise; the limitation of street parade routes; a new city charter and various other matters coming before the state Legislature, including that of the elimination of political party designations in municipal elections.

"This proposition had the unanimous indorsement of this organization, and while it received last year but little favor at the hands of the political managers, it has since aroused such general and favorable attention as promises to make it one of the foremost features of the new city charter which is to be passed upon by the present Legislature.

"It is to be hoped that consideration will be favorable and that this measure, which would, we believe, insure a decided improvement in the personnel of our municipal government, shall become a law.

"In framing the new city charter the proposition of imposing a penalty upon enrolled citizens who without unavoidable cause neglect to cast their ballot should receive deliberate consideration.

"If such a plan would be constitutional and a fine could be equitably adjusted according to amount of the individual tax bill, or forfeiture of some of the rights of citizenship could be enforced, it would seem to be a desirable innovation. Those who frequently fail to cast the ballot they are privileged to deposit are largely responsible for the degeneracy of our municipal government."

"It is fitting to here express the appreciation by our citizens generally and by the commercial interests of Boston in particular of the devoted, unselfish, and beneficial public service performed by the finance commission, upon which the Boston Chamber of Commerce is worthily represented by Randall G. Morris."

"The largely preponderant sentiment of this body being unfavorable to the proposed merger of the two principal New England railroad systems, a special committee, duly elected by the members, endeavored, with some success, to satisfactorily carry out the instructions conveyed to it. It is to be hoped that further effort by the New Haven Company to secure legislative authority will at least await the decision of litigation now pending in courts of the United States and of the commonwealth. Until these cases are determined, further agitation would be unwise if not undeliberate."

"The feasibility of joint traffic rates considerably less than the sum of the combined local rates covering shipments between points on the Southern New England railway system and points on the northern system has been discussed with the principal officials of both systems, and we have reason to believe that substantial progress in this direction is being made. It is proper to state that the resident officials of the three trunk line systems terminating here show an earnest desire to promote the business interests of this city.

"The indefensible system of freight differentials still hangs around our neck like 'the old man of the sea,' and there must be an early and stubborn effort to rid ourselves, once for all, of this unjust burden."

"The Boston & Maine railroad, which has always shown a practical desire to aid the commerce of this port, recently published a tariff making the same rates West-bound on imported merchandise as are made from Baltimore. The basis of this action was that the leading continental steamship lines had framed an agreement making uniform ocean freight rates from European ports to all Atlantic coast ports in the United States.

"The immediate result of this policy was to swell the tonnage to that port which, having the lowest inland rail rate to the West, permitted the lowest through rate from point of origin in Europe to final destination in America. For some reason not made public, but presumably because of pressure from other railroad sources, this tariff was almost immediately withdrawn.

"Just criticism applies to the abolition of 'Boston & Albany' upon the equipment of that division of the New York Central railroad. In this, as in other directions, there should be a cordial acquiescence in public sentiment. The friendly relations resulting from such policy are by no means the least valuable of corporate assets."

## Senators Elected

INDIANAPOLIS, Ind.—B. F. Shively of South Bend was elected senator by the Legislature today, succeeding Senator Hemenway. Shively is a Democrat.

HARTFORD, Conn.—The State House and Senate, in separate sessions this afternoon, re-elected United States Senator Brandegee for the six-year term. The assembly will meet in joint session tomorrow and confirm their vote.

RALEIGH, N. C.—Lee C. Overman was formally elected United States senator by the Legislature today.

CONCORD, N. H.—The Legislature in joint session today elected Jacob H. Gallinger United States senator for his fourth consecutive term.

DENVER, Col.—Charles G. Hughes, Jr., the millionaire Denver lawyer, was chosen United States Senator today by separate ballot in both houses of the Legislature. The election will be formally ratified in joint session tomorrow. Hughes, who is a Republican, will succeed Senator Henry M. Teller.

## ROBINSON IS FIVE-MINUTE WITNESS IN FEDERAL LABEL SUIT

Telegrams of Delavan Smith Ordered Produced in Supposed Effort to Secure an Indictment.

### SEVERAL EXAMINED

WASHINGTON.—The President's brother-in-law, Douglas Robinson, was a witness before the federal grand jury in the label suit growing out of the Panama canal story. He was in the grand jury room only five minutes and hurried away as soon as he had given his testimony.

What is believed to be an attempt to secure an indictment against Delavan Smith, editor of the Indianapolis News, was brought to light when the grand jury filed into Justice Gould's court with H. F. Taft, local manager of the Western Union, who had been subpoenaed as a witness.

The grand jury wanted copies or telegrams sent from New York on Dec. 6, 7, and 8, 1908, to Charles R. Williams at Indianapolis, or to the Indianapolis News, and signed by Delavan Smith, or "Smith." Taft informed the court that the Western Union considered such messages privileged and would not produce them unless ordered to do so. The court issued the order.

Other witnesses before the grand jury today were Charles P. Taft, Otto Carmichael, E. Jesse Conway and Charles S. Albert of the Washington bureau of the New York World; William Smith, the President's newsboy; James P. Hornaday, Washington correspondent of the Indianapolis News, and the proprietor of a local cigar store. It is understood that the last witness will testify as to a conversation at his stand between two correspondents of one of the papers against whom suits are sought to be brought.

Mr. Taft declined to discuss his testimony. The mystery pertaining to the case has not been cleared materially, except that the government apparently is not trying to secure an indictment for a libel against itself. It is believed here that the President's purpose is to call attention to his disapproval of the New York World and Indianapolis News, quite as much as hope of getting indictments. There is a federal statute that authorizes a federal district attorney to take the initiative in ferreting out crime, when he believes one has been committed.

It is understood that William Nelson Cromwell, who is in town this week and whose name was used in the articles that are objectionable to the President, made a formal complaint.

There is reason for believing that the President is trying to involve Vice-President Fairbanks by the grand jury investigation. At least efforts are known to be under way to ascertain whether the Vice-President is a part owner of the Indianapolis News. Delavan Smith, manager of the paper, is his cousin, and it has often been said that Mr. Fairbanks controls a considerable block of its stock.

## YALE JUNIORS TO PROMENADE

NEW HAVEN, Conn.—The junior promenade, the central event looked forward to by all undergraduates, which annually turns Yale from an institution of learning to a house of mirth for one glorious week, starts this evening at 9 o'clock. It will be led by S. Morrill Clement and Miss Anne Franchot of Olean, N. Y.

The state armory where the dance is held has been decorated as artistically as in previous years, the color scheme this time being green, lavender and white.

### SUCCESSOR TO DR. E. C. FISH.

A joint session of the Melrose board of aldermen and the school committee has been called for Monday evening, Feb. 1, when a member of the latter board will be elected to fill the vacancy caused by the resignation of Dr. E. C. Fish. Two Melrose citizens are prominently mentioned for the position, George E. Damon and Elmer O. Goodrich.

## NATION OBSERVING BIRTHDAY OF POET

(Continued From Page One.)

PROVIDENCE, R. I.—The observance in this city of the Poe centenary was marked with the opening of an exhibition of memorials of himself and Mrs. Sarah Helen Whitman, to whom Poe was to have been married.

The exhibition is being held in the John Carter Brown Memorial Library, and consists of books and letters written by Poe, and of poems and letters by Mrs. Whitman. In this collection are many letters from Poe to Mrs. Whitman which have never before been shown and several letters from her to the great poet.

CHARLOTTESVILLE, Va.—A varied programme presented by the Raven Society in Cabell Hall at the University of Virginia was the feature of the Edgar Allan Poe centenary celebration. Dr. Herbert Nash of Norfolk, who had a brief acquaintance with Poe during the poet's last visit to Virginia, gave interesting reminiscences of him.

## JULIA WARD HOWE IS A PETITIONER

Her Name in List of Applicants for State Legislation and She Seeks Unlimited Suffrage for Women.

These petitions for legislation were filed in the Massachusetts House of Representatives today:

Of Representative Breed of Lynn, to authorize the state board of agriculture to collect and circulate information relating to idle or partly improved farms and farm-lands.

Of the State Board of Agriculture, to provide free scholarships at the Massachusetts Agricultural College, three from each senatorial district.

Of Representative Cogan of Boston, authorizing the city of Boston to take by purchase or the right of eminent domain the property of the Perkins Institution for the Blind in South Boston, and to alter and improve the same for a municipal building.

Of Julia Ward Howe for unlimited suffrage of women.

Of Representative Tolman of Gloucester, for the direct nomination of all candidates for senator and representative and for all county offices in the county of Essex.

These petitions were filed in the Senate:

Of Charles Francis Adams, to provide that names which have been in use 25 years or more for public ways, streets, places or squares or for public parks shall not be changed unless such change shall be approved by the state board of highway commissioners after hearing.

Of William H. Crane, that fraternal and charitable corporations may be protected in the use of their names and emblems.

Of Senator Ribbott of Boston, that the metropolitan park commission have an appropriation of \$25,000 for giving band concerts in the parks and reservations under its control.

## WALTHAM AGREES TO NEW SCHEDULE

WALTHAM, Mass.—This city is assured of continuous trolley service over the line of the Waltham & Lexington Street railway by the adoption Monday evening by the board of aldermen of the new schedule presented by the railway officials.

Before adoption and ratification of the new schedule Waltham appeared likely to lose its Lexington service unless the new schedule calling for less frequent service was agreed to. The new timetable is to be in effect until April 15, when the summer schedule will be put on.

## TWO THOUSAND HOMES NEEDED

MANCHESTER, N. H.—President Elliott of the board of trade and Agent Herman F. Straw of the Ameskeag Manufacturing Company have been in conference relative to dwellings for several thousand operatives who are to be employed in the new mill now being constructed by the Ameskeag. There will be need of 2000 additional tenements within the next 18 months, and there are not more than 200 vacant tenements in the city at present.

## ONE MAN TAKES SEVERAL ROLES

Phidellah Rice presented "The Man of the Hour" Monday evening at Potter hall, under the auspices of the Leland Powers School of Expression. Every character in this popular play by Broadhurst was impersonated by Mr. Rice with remarkable accuracy and skill.

Throughout the performance the audience was highly attentive and appreciative of the work and at the close he was forced to bow his acknowledgments several times.

## DRY GOODS MEN TO MEET TONIGHT

Election of officers, reports of committees and other important business will be taken up at the annual meeting and dinner of the New England Dry Goods Association to be held this evening at 6 o'clock in the American House. The speakers will be Bernard J. Rothwell, president of the Boston Chamber of Commerce; James J. Storrow, president of the Merchants Association, and the Hon. Guy A. Ham.

## NEW YORK TRAINS MOSTLY ON TIME

November Report Shows That During Bad Month Delay of Those Late Was Under Four Minutes.

ALBANY, N. Y.—Out of 57,036 trains operated in November in the state of New York, 83 per cent were on time, according to the statistics issued today by the up-state public service commission. Considering that November is a winter month and a period during which delays are numerous the commission considers this showing to be excellent. The average delay for each late train run was 3.9 minutes.

The records of the larger railroads of the state show that the Boston & Albany had 90 per cent of its trains on time, Boston & Maine, 80 per cent; Buffalo, Rochester & Pittsburgh, 77 per cent; Central New England Railway, 65 per cent; Delaware & Hudson, 92 per cent; Delaware, Lackawanna & Western, 91 per cent; Erie, 77 per cent; Lake Shore & Michigan Southern, 67 per cent; Lehigh Valley, 68 per cent; Long Island, 84 per cent; New York Central & Hudson river railroad, 86 per cent; New York, New Haven & Hartford, 82 per cent; New York, Ontario & Western, 76 per cent; Pennsylvania, 81 per cent; and Ulster & Delaware, 94 per cent.

## WHITE HOUSE WIRES HALT ON NEW BILLS

(Continued From Page One.)

until I can hear from you. Copies of bills introduced affecting Japanese, together with briefs on same, mailed to you.

J. N. GILLETTE.

The Drew measure prevents ownership of property for more than seven years by aliens, and this measure was reported out of committee yesterday favorably, and was to have passed through the Assembly. It was held up until Wednesday, when it was made a special order of business, and according to Governor Gillette, will probably be postponed still further when that time arrives.

Governor Gillette said: "I received the message from President Roosevelt Saturday evening after dinner and answered after seeing Assemblyman Drew, who agreed to await the letter from the President. There is this about the matter that is not fully understood: Japan does not look to any state in settlement of differences, but to the head of the government at Washington. In this way there is much known there of which the different communities and states of the Union are ignorant. For this reason, as stated by the President, he knows so much more relative to existing conditions that his wishes are to be respected."

Briefly summarized, the bills to which President Roosevelt objects are:

No Japanese can hold a lease over one year.

No Japanese can own property.

Separate schools shall be built for the education of the race.

Whites and Japanese shall be segregated, the latter to live in certain prescribed parts of the cities of the state.

## MELROSE TO ACT ON PLAYGROUNDS

The Melrose aldermen Monday evening voted to have a committee of five members appointed to take up the matter of a public playground as authorized at the recent election, when the Melrose citizens favored establishing at least one such place. A committee to consider the erection of city stables was authorized also. The president will name both committees within a few days.

It was voted by the aldermen to petition the Legislature for authority to issue \$100,000 bonds, the money to be used for the extension of the surface drainage system. An appropriation of \$2100 for macadamizing Emerson street, from Main street to Bellevue avenue, was asked and an order was introduced providing for an increase of \$200 in the pay of the chief of the fire department.

## GIRLS CELEBRATE HOME FOUNDING

The Franklin Square House has been open as a home hotel for self-supporting young women for six years and the anniversary of its opening was celebrated Monday evening with a reception, dancing and speeches.

The formal exercises were opened in Haynes Hall by Dr. George L. Perin, president of the corporation. Edwin D. Mead, Mrs. Alice Gray Teale, superintendent of the house, and Dr. A. A. Berle spoke.

## COSTUMES TO WIN PRIZES AT DANCE

One of the most elaborate social events of the season will be the second annual costume carnival in Symphony Hall by the alumni and management of the New England Conservatory of Music Tuesday evening, Jan. 26. Only those in costume are to be admitted to the floor, and no masks will be worn. The balconies will be open to spectators.

Prominent artists will act as judges in awarding prizes for the most artistic historical original costumes.

### TRINITY TO CLOSE CHAPEL.

NEW YORK.—Despite protests, Trinity church's vestry will not alter its decision to close St. John's chapel after Feb. 1.

## Pianola Recital STEINERT HALL

Tomorrow, Wednesday Evening  
Mrs. Mary Montgomery Brackett, Sop.  
Mrs. Helen A. Hunt, Contralto.  
Mr. H. Lambert Murphy, Tenor.  
Mr. Millard Bowdoin, Bass.  
Mr. C. Alfred Wagner, at the Pianola.

PROGRAM  
LISZT—Rhapsodie Hongroise, No. 4  
VERDI—The Quartet from Rigoleto  
CHOPIN—Fantaisie, Op. 49  
STERN—Fragor from Lobengrin  
WAGNER—The Daisy Chain  
LEHMANN—A limited number of complimentary tickets will be distributed at the hall today and tomorrow morning. Apply at Aeolian Dept., third floor.

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## German Favors



# Leading Events in Athletic World—College Basketball

## EASTERN COLLEGES IN CLOSE CONTESTS FOR FINAL HONORS

Basketball Teams of Harvard and Yale Show Marked Improvement in All Departments of the Game.

### PRINCETON STRONG

Judging from the results of Saturday's basketball games, the question of which university will be entitled to the championship honors for 1909 promises to be a very complex one. This is the first year in some time that there has not been an intercollegiate basketball association. Last year the large eastern colleges belonged to one, and the larger western universities had one of their own. University of Pennsylvania had an easy time winning the title in this section of the country, and the Chicago University five had no trouble in defeating its western rivals for the premier honors in the middle West. The college championship was definitely settled by Chicago University coming East and defeating the University of Pennsylvania champions in a series of three games. By this victory Chicago won undisputed basketball championship honors for 1908. This year promises to leave the question of national champion unsettled owing to the fact that the Eastern Intercollegiate Association has been abandoned.

At this stage of the game it is very hard to pick the best eastern team. On account of the overwhelming defeat administered to Yale by the Princeton five early last week, it was generally believed that the New Haven college had a very weak varsity this year. This decision must now be abandoned as a result of the Yale-Dartmouth game of Saturday. Dartmouth has a strong five this season, one that will compare favorably with any college team in the country. It was picked to defeat Yale in Saturday's match, and yet it not only failed to do this, but was defeated by a score of 13 to 11.

No follower of the Yale team would ever have imagined that such an improvement could be made in its five as has been the case during the past week. While Yale owes her victory primarily to the playing of Van Vleet, the whole team showed a wonderful improvement over any playing previously shown by it during the year. The passing and court covering of the Yale team was about as good as has ever been seen in a college contest and speaks volumes for the excellent work done by its coaches during the past week. Captain Cushman and Carrigan proved very strong in their support of Van Vleet, and if the team improves as much during the next two or three weeks as it has since college opened, it will have to be reckoned

## CORNELL SPORTS UNDER ONE HEAD

Ithaca College Adopts the Graduate Manager Method for Controlling the Athletic Team.

ITHACA, N. Y.—The consolidation of minor and major sports at Cornell was effected Monday at the meeting of the Cornell Athletic Council. W. J. Dugan is now graduate manager of both major and minor sports, and while the Cornell minor sports council will still exist the power of final control has been centralized.

A few years ago all of the various minor sports were under separate and distinct managements. Realizing that for financial reasons a combination would be beneficial they formed the Cornell Minor Sports Association, with a minor sports council as the legislative body. Last fall a further step toward centralization was made when Graduate Manager Dugan became advisory treasurer.

The athletic council awarded a cross-country "C" for 1908 to the following: H. C. Young, '10, L. R. Bogert, '10, A. C. Bean, '10, L. R. Brown, '11, and P. J. Taylor, '10.

The council also ratified two indoor track dates. They are the Boston Athletic Club meet on Feb. 6 and the Columbia meet in New York city on Feb. 13.

McGINNITY NOT FOR MINORS.

SOUTH BEND, Ind.—A deal was consummated late Monday afternoon whereby the ownership of the Grand Rapids franchise passed into the hands of C. F. Bretherton of Ashtabula. O. Joseph McGinnity of the New York Nationals tried to get it. He will now probably go to St. Louis.

With for the intercollegiate honors of 1909. After having opened her season with a defeat at the hands of the Technology five, which by the way is one of the strongest teams in the Eastern colleges, Harvard gave her supporters a welcomed surprise Saturday by holding the strong Princeton five to a 23 to 20 score. The Cambridge college team has not been figured as a factor in the race for championship honors, as it is made up principally of new men who have not yet had any varsity experience. Training did not begin until Jan. 4, and as a result of this late start, team work is seriously lacking in its game. Coach Grebenstein has been hard at work trying to build up this department of the game and the result of the Princeton contest shows that he has accomplished much in the two weeks he has had at his disposal. The Cambridge men are hard workers, eager to learn and will be sure to give a good account of themselves in their future games. It would seem as if the Cambridge authorities had made a mistake in not holding varsity practice earlier in the season as it cannot be expected that the men can be taught enough team play in two weeks to put them in condition to defeat other college teams which have been playing together a much longer time.

## International Curling Cup



The central cup is the International Trophy won from the Canadians in 1908. On the left are the Soo Trophy and Duluth Curling Club. On the right the St. Paul Jobbers and Minneapolis Merchants Trophies.

## ANNUAL MEETING FOR FEBRUARY

NEW YORK—With the announcement Monday that the 28th annual meeting of the United States Lawn Tennis Association will be held Feb. 12, at the Waldorf-Astoria, came official news from England to the effect that the final matches for the Davis international challenge cup will be played at Wimbledon, London. It has been expected for some time that, although the cup is held in Australia, the finale would be played in England.

The foot fault rule, an international challenge and other important legislation will be considered at the American Association meeting next month.

### Bowling Scores

AMATEUR BOSTON PIN LEAGUE.				
Boston A. A.	484	470	472	1426
900th A. A.	439	439	469	1304
Winthrop Y. C.	500	511	488	1497
Highland	472	500	469	1441
SUBURBAN INTERCITY LEAGUE.				
Colonial	484	472	439	1396
Dudley	480	484	433	1397

### KILROY CASE REJECTED.

CINCINNATI—Because his claim had not been passed upon by the National Board of the National Association, which is the lower baseball court, the national baseball commission Monday disallowed the claim of Orville Kilroy for \$265, said to be due from the Toronto club. Kilroy had asked, also, that he be declared a free agent.

## TECH FIELD FOR ANNUAL MEET

The annual track meet of the New England Intercollegiate Athletic Association will probably be held again this year on the Technology field in Brookline. Frank H. Bigelow, owner of the oval in Worcester, where meets were held previous to last year, is making an effort to get the college men back there in May, but a majority of the members of the association favor the Technology track. Feb. 6 the managers of the various New England college teams will select the track for the meet.

At the end of the Technology outdoor season improvements were begun on the Brookline field, which, it is expected, will make it even faster than last year.

### BASEBALL MEN TO MEET.

Baseball work at Harvard will be begun next Monday evening, when the candidates for this sport will meet in the assembly room of the union to listen to talks by Capt. E. P. Currier, '09, Coach Pieper and Trainer Donovan. Active work will begin in the baseball cage as soon as the mid-year examinations are over early in February.

### MANY SHOOTERS ENTERED.

PINEHURST, N. C.—Many shooters have entered the annual mid-winter handicap, which begins here Thursday and ends Saturday. Among those who will take part are John Philip Sousa, J. K. Burgess, C. W. Billings, the present champion, and G. S. McCarthy, last year's preliminary winner.

## CLEVELAND WILL TRAIN IN SOUTH

CLEVELAND, O.—Manager Lajoie has announced the make-up of the Cleveland squad that will be sent to Mobile on the spring training trip. James McGuire will take the pitchers and catchers South, Feb. 27. Catchers McGuire, Bemis, Clarke, Land and Easterly, and pitchers Joss, Rhoades, Liebhardt, Berger, Falkenberg, Foster and Ryan of the Pacific Coast League, Gough of Michigan and Sittin of Nashville, will make up the squad.

A week later Outfielders Flick, Birmingham, Hinchman, Clarke and Goode of last year's team, Rafferty of the Pacific Coast League, Spears of Akron and Lord of New Orleans, and Infielders Lajoie, Turner, Bradley, Stovall and Perring will go to Mobile.

## GESSLER WILL LEAD BOSTON

Harry H. Gessler, right fielder of the Boston Americans, will be captain of the team for 1909, his appointment having been sent him Monday at his home in Indiana, Pa.

Manager Lajoie considers him an intelligent and aggressive player and that these traits qualified him for the captaincy. He is popular with the players and led the Bostonians at the bat last season with an average of .308, ranking fifth in the American league and fourth if Criss of St. Louis, who played in only 64 games, is eliminated from the ranking.

## MOTOR BOAT SHOW OPENS SATURDAY

Promises to Be the Most Complete Exhibit Ever Held in This City—Entries Coming Rapidly.

During the past week entries of interesting exhibits for the national motor boat and engine show in Mechanics' building, Jan. 23 to 30, have come so fast that the great question which is now troubling Manager Chester I. Campbell is how he can give them all suitable space. The show surpasses all expectations for the response from the manufacturers has been so general as to insure its success beyond all question. No such array of high-class speed launches has ever been assembled at a single exhibition as is promised for the Boston show. Even the famous Dixie II, which it was expected would be a stellar attraction will be surrounded by fast company, for several magnificent launches with high powered engines are being built in local yards, and work is being rushed on them in order that they may be among the great features of the coming exhibit. The New York builders of fast launches will have several attractive displays, but they will not surpass those of the New England designers and manufacturers.

Manager Campbell received word a few days ago that negotiations had been closed for a celebrated 40-foot semi-cruiser of the fast ferry type which will doubtless prove a sensation when compared with other boats of her type. Among the small launches there will be several novelties and the latest development in small but roomy cabin boats will be found in the baby cruisers, which will prove of immense interest to those who desire a little floating home for short trips along the shore. Many novelties in the engine line and a great variety of sundries will also be shown. There will be special music and moving pictures every day.

Among the many novelties to be exhibited will be a non-sinkable life boat which will be among the displays of the Fore River Ship Building Company, who for the first time will have an exhibit at this show. This life boat will be found a radical departure from anything yet invented for this service, and will greatly add to the efficiency of the life-saving crews at stations where it is installed. The equipment of the boat and its general construction should prove of great interest to all who appreciate the service for which it is intended. With such a craft, it will be possible for the life savers to get to a vessel in distress where all other means would have failed. The fact that the boat is non-sinkable and even if capsized will right itself, means that it will live in the heaviest seas. The boat will be shown fully equipped for the service and should make a most interesting exhibit.

### ANSON FOR SUPERVISOR.

CHICAGO—C. W. Murphy of the Chicago Nationals plans to have A. C. Anson appointed supervisor of umpires.

## BASEBALL SEASON FOR NATIONALS WILL OPEN HERE

Philadelphia Team to Oppose the Boston on the South End Grounds the Second Wednesday in April.

### NAME OTHERS LATER

CLEVELAND—Details regarding the meeting of baseball magnates in this city for the purpose of arranging the schedules for 1909 are being kept secret and the full schedules as arranged will not be given to the public until they have been referred to the meeting of club owners to be held in Cleveland next month.

Only the opening dates were given out Monday night. According to the announcement the American League will open April 12, and the National two days later. The Nationals will open the season with Brooklyn at New York, Philadelphia at Boston, Pittsburgh at Cincinnati and St. Louis at Chicago. In playing return dates the order will be reversed, the visitors in the above schedules remaining at home.

On April 12 New York will play at Washington and Boston at Philadelphia, in the American League. April 14 Cleveland will play at St. Louis and Chicago at Detroit.

Those present at the schedule meeting were Presidents Johnson and Pulliam of the leagues, Ebbetts of Brooklyn, Dreyfus of Pittsburgh and Secretary McRoy of the American League.

The visitors were given a dinner after the meeting, and at this session much of interest was disclosed. Among other things, President Johnson of the American league made the statement that when, two years ago, threats were made to depose Harry Pulliam as president of the National league, he notified different members of the National league that such an act would be liable to precipitate another baseball war between the American and National.

The American league opening at Philadelphia to be made a great event as it will be the dedication of the new park and most of all of the magnates and officials of both leagues are to be present. By granting Philadelphia an early date, this trip can be made so the visitors can return home in time for their own inaugural, two days later.

The invitation from Barney Dreyfus, president of the Pittsburgh club, to hold the schedule committee meeting in Pittsburgh in 1910 was accepted.

### NO CAPTAIN ELECTED AS YET.

PHILADELPHIA—As yet no baseball captain has been elected at Pennsylvania for 1909. Corkran and Brokaw, both infielders on last year's team, are the candidates for the position.

## GOOD ROADS CHAIN FOR EMPIRE STATE

Thirty-Six Different Routes to Connect All Important Towns, Says Chairman of Highway Commission.

ALBANY, N. Y.—"Thirty-six different routes will connect every principal point in the state with every other point, with every village of 6000 or more inhabitants, and forming the best circuit of good roads in any state of the Union in the near future," says S. Percy Hooker, chairman of the new highway commission.

The earliest work of the new commission will be to complete the three state roads from New York city to Buffalo. Considerable work on these routes has been done in the central and western part of the state, and it is part of this which will have to be done over.

Mr. Hooker announced that within a day or two the organization of the commission will be perfected and plans begun for carrying out the work, which will involve the expenditure of at least \$5,000,000 a year for good roads construction. Great interest is centered in the plans of the commission, particularly by automobilists. Mr. Hooker has already received letters from road builders in many parts of the country offering suggestions.

Today the Senate finance committee will confirm the appointment of Herbert E. Cook, the minority member of the commission, and the first work of the commissioners will be the appointment of a secretary and two deputies to make up their immediate office staff in this city. Each of these officials will receive \$3500 a year.

That much of the work done on good roads during the last two years will have to be done over is one of the discoveries made by the new highway commission, which is just getting in shape to begin construction work on a gigantic scale.

Criticism of much of the work done in the western part of the state has been made by automobilists and others and has been found to be justified.

### GILES TO RACE NEW BOAT.

F. D. Giles, Jr., is having a 34-foot cabin launch built which will take part in the Marblehead race. This yacht is 51 ft. 6 in. on the water line, 5 ft. 6 in. beam and 2 ft. draught.

## WARSHIPS FLYING U. S. FLAG NOW IN MANY FOREIGN PORTS

Never Before Have the Stars and Stripes Been Displayed in the Same Number of Harbors.

### WORK IS PRAISED

WASHINGTON—Navy officials say that never in the history of the United States was the American flag flown from United States warships in so many different ports of the world at one time.

The battleships Illinois, Wisconsin and Kearsarge fly the Stars and Stripes at Aiala, the Louisiana and Virginia ride at anchor in the harbor of Smyrna. The men of the Missouri and Ohio are gazing in Athens on the relics of ancient Greece. The crews of the Kansas and Minnesota are showing Nice and Villefranche what American football is and Marseilles is swarming over the battleships of Rhode Island, Georgia, New Jersey and Nebraska.

The Scorpion has steamed under the guns of Constantinople and the Kentucky on her way to Algiers has plowed the waters which saw the guns of Decatur and Bainbridge sink the Barbary pirates. The flag is still floating in Italian waters, spelling comfort and succor to earthquake refugees in Naples and Messina. The Connecticut, Rear Admiral Sperry's flagship in the battleship fleet, is on her way to Villefranche.

Ports in Venezuela and Chile are harboring vessels of the Pacific fleet. The Dubuque flies the flag at Bluefields, Nic-

aragua, and the Buffalo at Honolulu. The Des Moines is at anchor in Curacao, West Indies, and the Eagle is surveying in Haytien waters. Hong Kong, Shanghai and Canton are scenes of the activity of vessels of the Pacific fleet regularly stationed there, and ships of the same division are performing patrol and guard duty in Philippine waters.

PARIS—The French press and French naval experts are unstinted in cordial expressions regarding the American fleet. The main point emphasized is the improved peace situation now, near the end of the world voyage, compared with the state of affairs at the outset. At the start, they insist, war with Japan was imminent; at the end peace is assured, and this, they maintain, is the direct result of the fleet's trip.

M. Berlin, who acted as Japan's adviser for naval construction from 1886 to 1890 and afterward became the head of the French Ministry of Marine, says it is a veritable feat that the Americans have accomplished.

To understand this "one must know that a modern warship is a highly delicate collection of clocklike machinery which needs constant care. Commercial fleets are made for long voyages; warships are not. "This is why," says M. Berlin, "we must admire unreservedly the prowess shown by the American navy."

Admiral Cuverville says: "This tour of the world, accomplished for the first time by a powerful squadron, is a bold undertaking successfully carried out which commands all our admiration. That the fleet finishes its voyage intact proves undeniably that America has navy officers and engineers and administration of the highest rank."

## NEGRO PRESIDENT OF CUBAN SENATE

HAVANA—The Cuban Senate has elected as its president Martin Morua Delgado, one of the staunchest Miguelistas and a leading revolutionist against President Palma.

He is a prominent negro, whose influence is extraordinary among his own race. Delgado and Gullen are the only two negro senators. The House elected as its president Orestes Ferrara, a Miguelista.

## NAMES MARINE CORPS OFFICERS

Eight New Englanders have been appointed second lieutenants in the Marine Corps, their nominations having been confirmed by the Senate. They are:

From Massachusetts, Leader A. Clapp, Clarence E. Nutting and Fred S. N. Erskine; New Hampshire, Frederick R. Hoyt; Vermont, Dwight F. Smith; Maine, Wilbur Thing, George H. Osterhout, Jr.; Connecticut, Edwin H. Brainard.

## COAST TO COAST AUTO ROUTE FROM LOS ANGELES TO N.Y.

Being Shown for First Time at the Automobile Exhibit in Madison Square Garden, New York.

NEW YORK—That automobile touring is developing very fast in this country is well attested by the fact that the bureau of tours committee of the Automobile Club of America has finished its preparation of a complete route for motor cars from New York to Los Angeles. The map is being shown for the first time at the bureau of tours exhibit in the concert hall in Madison Square Garden.

This is the first time that an itinerary has been published that shows the mileage, condition of the roads and gasoline supply stations across the continent. The route was figured out as a result of the 17 transcontinental trips that have already been made and represents the line of least resistance over the mountains and plains.

The distance from Chicago to Los Angeles is 2694.7 miles. There are various routes between New York and Chicago, the average mileage being about 1000 between these points. The motorist who is contemplating an ocean to ocean tour should be prepared to travel 4000 miles instead of the mileage of 3000 that is generally credited with being the transcontinental distance.

The bureau of tours of the Automobile Club of America intends to sign post a coast to coast route during the coming summer and keep a car exploring the passes through the mountains in order to make Seattle and other coast points available to the transcontinental tourist. This work was found necessary as several members of the club who tired of touring in Europe intend to see the West in their cars during the coming year.

From Chicago the first stop of importance is Clinton, Ia., and the route leads through State Centre and Den-

## ROOT IS NOMINATED FOR SENATE BY NEW YORK PARTY

Secretary of State Is Unanimously Named to Succeed Platt at Caucus, Assuring His Election.

### CAREER IS PRAISED

ALBANY, N. Y.—The Republican legislative caucus has named Elihu Root, secretary of state in President Roosevelt's cabinet, to succeed United States Senator Thomas C. Platt, whose term of office will expire on March 4.

The Democratic caucus chose former Lieut.-Gov. Lewis Stuyvesant Chanler, who won the Democratic candidate for Governor at the November election.

Mr. Root's nomination is equivalent to an election, for the Legislature is overwhelmingly Republican.

Today the Senate and Assembly will meet and formally nominate the candidates selected at the caucus, and on Wednesday, at noon, both houses will meet jointly and declare Secretary Root elected for a term of six years.

Senator Frederick M. Davenport of Oneida county, in presenting Mr. Root as the caucus nominee of the Republicans, said of Mr. Root:

"The genius of heredity and genius of robust toil won for him in the full tide of manhood a position of preeminence at the bar in the city of New York. He gave his clients sound and loyal counsel. But the smell of fire has never been detected on his garments

and no man can fairly impute to him the mercenary motive.

"The final answer to all calumny is the eloquent record of his high-minded public service. Nothing has characterized that career so much as its moral insight. For nearly a decade he has been the most potent counsellor in the executive branch of the national government. His own state policies have been the clearest possible interpretation of the true spirit of democracy, which is the spirit not only of national but of international brotherhood."

Mr. Root's nomination was seconded by Senator John Raines of Ontario county and Assemblyman James A. Francis of New York.

Sensor Raines praised Senator Thomas C. Platt as a party leader and for those whom he has counseled, helped and befriended.

GUTHRIE, Ok.—United States Senator Thomas P. Gore will be reelected at a joint session of the Legislature on Wednesday by a straight party vote, it is said. The Republican minority vote will be cast for Dennis T. Flynn.

SALT LAKE CITY, Utah—The 43 Republican members present at the senatorial caucus Monday night unanimously nominated Reed Smoot for reelection as United States senator from Utah.

JEFFERSON CITY, Mo.—Democratic members of the Legislature, who have a majority on joint ballot, in caucus tonight, pledged themselves to vote for the reelection of United States Senator Stone.

SALEM, Ore.—The election of George E. Chamberlain, Democrat, as United States senator from Oregon, seems to be assured.

The last 173 miles between Garlie Wells and Los Angeles are bad in wet weather but offer no insuperable difficulties. It is expected that during the summer the pilot car of the Automobile Club of America will open the territory between Denver and other coast points so that exact information may be secured for the bureau of tours.

The traveler goes through Death Valley. All signs of a road through this section are obliterated by the constantly drifting sand. The deep sand requires the constant use of shovels, while to get traction the wheels should be wrapped with heavy manila rope.

## MEMORIAL HONOR TO LEE IS URGED

President Sends Letter Asking That Action Be Taken to Honor Great Confederate Leader in Civil War.

WASHINGTON—President Roosevelt has renewed his advocacy that a memorial commemorating the services of Gen. Robert E. Lee, the leader of the Confederate forces during the civil war, be erected by popular subscription. A letter dated Jan. 19, 1908, has been given out at the White House, in which the President advises the committee on the proposed memorial to hold a meeting in Washington for the purpose of considering the project. The letter, which is addressed to D. C. Hayward of South Carolina, Charles Francis Adams of Massachusetts and Wade H. Ellis of Ohio, is as follows:

"Gentlemen: On Jan. 16, 1907, I wrote a letter in anticipation of the one hundredth anniversary of the birth of Robert E. Lee. At that time the suggestion was made that a fitting memorial commemorating General Lee's life and deeds should be erected by appealing to all of our people in every section of this country for the establishment of such a memorial in some educational institution in the South. This day being the anniversary of his birth, I would like to ask whether steps cannot be taken at once to provide such a memorial.

"I understand that it has been definitely concluded to place it at Washington and Lee University—a university endowed by Washington and where General Lee passed in honorable service the closing years of his life and where his body now lies. Could not your committee arrange for a meeting in Washington, or elsewhere if your committee thinks it wiser, at which definite steps toward the desired end can be taken?"

"Sincerely yours,"

"THEODORE ROOSEVELT."

### JAPAN HONORS MISSIONARY.

NEW HAVEN, Conn.—Word has been received here that the Rev. Dr. G. H. De Forest, missionary, who has been working at Senai, Japan, for many years, has been decorated by the Emperor of Japan with the Fourth Order of the Rising Sun. Dr. De Forest was graduated from Yale in 1868 and is well known in this city.



## PRESIDENT WANTS "SQUARE DEAL" TO BE GIVEN TO JAPAN

Invokes Aid of Methodists to Stop "Unwise and Foolish Men" Undoing Beneficial Arrangements.

### HELPING FILIPINOS

WASHINGTON—Introduced by Bishop Cranston as the apostle of the "square deal," President Roosevelt, in an address Monday evening at the African Diamond Jubilee mass meeting, held in the Memorial Methodist Episcopal church, which President McKinley attended, declared that he wanted the Methodists of the country help him give a "square deal" to Japan.

"You know I am not a mere sentimentalist," he said. "I am not in the least afraid of invoking the 'big stick' if necessary, unless it is necessary. And I want to see us, while insisting on justice to be done us, equally careful to do justice to others."

"The national government, by agreement with the Japanese government and through the hearty and spontaneous initiative of the Japanese government, has been able to achieve a completely satisfactory solution of all possible difficulties, of all possible questions that could be at issue between our people and the Japanese people."

"It is only the federal government that can with wisdom and propriety deal with those questions; and I ask all good Americans to see to it that unwise, foolish men do not jeopardize to their own harm and the harm of their own locality, the arrangement that is now working out so satisfactorily to the governments of the United States and Japan."

Entering into a vigorous defense of the expansion policy, and particularly the task undertaken by the United States in the Philippines, the President praised the foreign missionaries as having contributed above all other agencies toward the splendid results that have been attained in savage lands.

"We must not," said the President, "because of occasional wrongdoing, blind ourselves to the fact that on the whole the white administrator and the Christian ministry have exercised a profound and wholesome influence for good in savage regions," said the President.

"In our treatment of the Filipinos," he said, "we have acted up to the highest standard that has yet been set as marking the proper way in which a powerful and advanced nation should treat a weaker people."

"Cuba we are at this moment leaving for a second time to work out a destiny which we now hope and believe will be one of stable and orderly independence and prosperity. In the Philippines we are constantly giving an increased measure of self-government."

"If we had shirked our duty and sailed out of the islands, leaving them in a bloody welter of confusion, the chief sufferers would have been the Philippine people themselves. We are leading them forward steadily in the right direction with disinterested ethical purpose and sound common sense."

**British Papers Pleased by Roosevelt's Speech**

LONDON—President Roosevelt's praise of English rule in India in his speech to the Methodist missionary workers in Washington on Monday night, has done more than anything else to strengthen the position of the government, and government officials and pro administration papers are today singing the praises of the American executive.

The Times says that none of Roosevelt's predecessors "could have ventured such a tribute and, high as President Roosevelt's courage is, he could hardly have ventured it himself, had he not known that the old prejudices and prepossessions cherished among his countrymen were fast withering away."

The Globe is particularly pleased and says that Roosevelt has shown himself far better informed on the Indian question than any of the English radicals.

"The Americans have studied India," the Globe says, "as a guide to their control in the Philippines, where they have introduced more civilization in a decade than the Spaniards did in 300 years. The appreciation by Americans and especially by President Roosevelt, of England's administration in India, is worth more than the attacks of critics on this side."

The Pall Mall Gazette says that "Roosevelt's eulogy will be gratefully read by British people. No praise could be higher, but if anything could add to its weight, it is the fact of its coming from American lips."

**TOPEKA'S NATURAL GAS FAILS.**

TOPEKA, Kan.—This city was practically without gas for lighting, heating, or cooking purposes, Monday, as a result of the breaking at Ottawa of the main that furnishes the supply from the natural gas fields of Southeastern Kansas.

**ASK MORE FORTIFICATION CASH.**

WASHINGTON—An increase of nearly \$10,000,000 is asked by the war department for the fortifications appropriation bill. Of this amount \$3,000,000 is wanted for fortifications in the Philippine islands.

**BURGLARS WRECK BANKS.**

ENID, Okla.—Burglars entered the state bank at Carrier, 13 miles north-west of here Monday, wrecked the safe, and escaped with \$5,000.

## AMERICANS NEEDED IN CHINA TO HANDLE AMERICAN TRADE

Empire as It Develops Offers Rich Field for Exploitation by United States, but Foreign Agents Now Employed to Handle Our Goods Neglect Opportunities.

CANTON, China.—Is the United States to bear a significant part in the commercial life of the new China? This question is a vital one in the estimation of American merchants and consular officials all along the China coast. If the answer is to be in the affirmative, they declare that American manufacturers must display their goods in American warehouses, with American agents in charge capable of demonstrating their merits.

There is a concert of opinion that China is developing rapidly into a market for American goods and a field for American exploitation, but many firms in the United States that are seeking a share of the trade are doing so through British or German agency, and the time is coming when a different policy must be inaugurated if the United States is not to be outstripped by European nations.

The disadvantages of the present system of entrusting the sale of American goods to foreign houses is evident to those who are acquainted with conditions of the China trade.

American machinery, as is well known to Chinese machinery users, has no superior in the oriental market. Yet it is only natural that foreign merchants handling two or three lines of machinery should give that of their own country preference. Often the agents are likewise agents of shipping lines, and loyalty requires them to make every effort to build up the shipping business of their country. The American made goods are merely side lines.

Nevertheless, there are half a dozen extensive railroad building enterprises either in operation or in prospect in this portion of south China and the demand for engines, railroad iron and rolling stock is likely to increase enormously in the next 10 years.

The field is a limited one just now, but the firms which establish themselves upon a practical and business-like basis now will be in a commanding position later on, when the larger trade is divided up. Connections in China secured today will become valuable assets when the 400,000,000 of Chinese shall have developed as strong a taste for foreign made wares as have their neighbors, the Japanese.

The revulsion of sentiment among the Chinese from the ancient aversion and distrust for foreign things is fast coming about. The Chinese, like the Japanese, are learning to eat bread and other flour-made articles, as a substitute for rice. Bread is more portable and therefore a more convenient provision than rice and has the advantage that it can

be carried cooked, while rice cannot for any practical purposes. The Pacific coast of the United States is already taking advantage of this tendency by shipping flour to China.

But while the Chinese have undertaken to make their own flour at mills in Shanghai, it will be a long time before they will undertake to manufacture their own machinery for flour milling and here is where America's future, with regard to the flour industry in China, is particularly bright.

A new epoch of civilization will dawn with the spread of railroads, and mining projects will be put on a modern foreign basis, financed by Chinese capitalists who have personally witnessed the advances made in other lands. Mining machinery, motors and motor boats, gas engines and many other forms of power users should find a ready market.

The introduction of power boats to the waters of south China should be accompanied by the establishment of repair shops and stations for training Chinese in repair and construction work, as well as operation of the machines.

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## DECLARES CHILE'S BREAK WITH PERU BACKED BY BRAZIL

On Verge of Final Settlement of All Difficulties, a Slight Misunderstanding Results in Open Rupture.

### READY FOR TREATY

SANTIAGO, Chile.—Chile has recalled her minister to Peru and the two republics are once more at odds, apparently over a slight misunderstanding. Negotiations for a final reconciliation had been reported to be progressing favorably, and Chile had been looking eagerly forward to the conclusion of a commercial treaty with her northern neighbor. And now comes a trivial incident which serves as the outward occasion for another rupture.

Public opinion is naturally exercised, and Peru's attitude is considered reprehensible at a moment when the unrest on the Atlantic side calls for an especially calm and unprejudiced policy on the Pacific.

The incident has nothing to do with the actual cause of the rupture. Briefly, this is what happened: Chile, in her desire to make advances to Peru, offered to place a bronze memorial tablet in the mausoleum of the Peruvian officers who fell in the war of 1879 between the two republics, and this offer had been accepted by former President Pardo.

But his successor, President Leguia, has decided that the acceptance is not binding on him; he considers it beneath the dignity of his country, and alleges that Chile has not carried out the terms of the treaty of Ancon regarding the two border provinces of Tacna and Arica, occupied by Chile since the war, and whose fate was to be decided by plebiscite.

There is more than one side to this question, but whatever its merits, it invariably has proved a formidable obstacle to permanently harmonious relations.

Some people thought that Chile's urgent need of a commercial treaty with Peru, where she buys three times as much as she sells, would eventually lead to a final understanding, but the recall of the Chilean minister shows that the commercial relations have ceased to be the issue of the day.

That Chile did not recall her minister to Peru without first consulting Brazil, her de facto ally, goes without saying, and people begin to realize that the dispute between Brazil and the Argentine cannot be settled without vitally affecting the Pacific coast republics.

### Smith College Notes

NORTHAMPTON, Mass.—Early Monday morning an ever-increasing group of excited sophomores gathered on the campus at Smith College to follow the members of the Phi Kappa Psi Society as they went to the various houses for the newly elected sophomores. Only 20 members of each class during their whole course are chosen by the society, and it is a great honor to be among the "first five" of the sophomores.

Although it is not a secret society, the admission of members and the business meetings are kept secret and for weeks the sophomore class has been stirred with enthusiastic interest in the elections. From 1911 have been chosen Marjorie Fuller of Providence, Sara Evans of Augusta, Ga. (president of the class), Nancy Barnhart of St. Louis and Anna Rochester of Buffalo (captain of the basketball team).

The junior and senior members, singing their old Phi Kappa songs, took them to the chapel, after rescuing them from the congratulations of their friends. The excitement will be repeated next Monday when Alpha "takes in."

The new Baldwin house on Bedford terrace held a reception Saturday evening for the faculty and townspeople. The Baldwin is the newest of the campus houses, built and furnished at an expense of about \$68,000. It is named in memory of William H. Baldwin, Jr., of the board of trustees. It was opened in September and accommodates 90 students. Miss Anne M. Fauntleroy of Virginia is the lady-in-charge, Miss Caroline Bourland associate professor in French and Spanish, the resident faculty, and Lois Robinson '09, the house president.

The group of college houses headed by the Hatfield House gave a dance at the Students' building Saturday evening. The new arrangement in groups aims to extend to the smaller campus houses the privilege of entertaining their friends in this way.

At the weekly recital by the music department three piano selections for eight hands were given. The prelude to "The Mastersingers" by Miss Bates, Miss Hamilton, Mr. Story and Mr. Moog was most impressive.

At the freshman class meeting on Saturday Ethel Q. Waite of Westfield, N. J., was elected song leader for the Washington's birthday rally and the annual March basket ball game.

Virginia Craven and Margaret Means of the junior class have been elected to membership in the Current Events Club.

Mr. de Barrette of Cuba spoke at the Sunday vesper service on the need of education for Cuban women and children.

**BOSNIA TERMS TO AUSTRIA.**

CONSTANTINOPLE.—The draft of the agreement between Austria-Hungary and Turkey for the settlement of the Bosnia and Herzegovina question was despatched here Monday to Vienna by special messenger.

## VOCATION BUREAU'S KEYNOTE IS ADAPTING LIFE TO WORK

Applicants Are Questioned and Encouraged to Analyze Themselves by Method Started as Result of Professor Parsons' Enthusiasm.

Architecture of careers, adaptability of lives, analysis of success, are some of the lines along which the vocation bureau, established by Prof. Frank Parsons as part of the social work of the Civic Service House, directs its efforts. Professor Parsons' position, that of "vocation counselor," was a novel one, but one which he made useful by means of his enthusiasm and personal equipment. He established the bureau last January with the cooperation of Mrs. Quincy A. Shaw, opening branches at the Women's Educational and Industrial Union and the Y. M. C. A.

Adaptability was the keynote of the undertaking. During the past year, of 10,000 applicants at the Y. M. C. A. employment bureau for positions, only 2000 could be established in permanent ones on account of the signal lack of this quality. Professor Parsons' most enduring fame is based on the fact that he aided more than 100 persons to find their true vocation in life, and also established a systematic method for others to continue his work. A class of 43

## ITALY PURPOSING A LARGE INCREASE IN STANDING ARMY

Reorganization Will Bring Peace Strength Up to Two Hundred and Fifty Thousand and Cost Millions.

### REFORM IS PLANNED

ROME.—The Corriere della Sera Italian publishes the report of the royal military committee, which recommends reforms in the army which will cost \$4,200,000 more a year. It is thought that the chambers may modify some of the recommendations.

After asserting the necessity of simplifying the complicated bureaucratic machine of the army, which depends now for everything on the ministry of war, and decentralizing many of the administrative functions, leaving more freedom to the general commanders, the committee proposes an increase of the peace strength from 250,000 to 250,000.

This increase is to be effected in the companies of infantry, whose peace strength will be brought up to 93 men, instead of 67; in the squadrons of cavalry, which will have 130 horses, instead of 120, and in the batteries of artillery, which are to have 90 men and 60 horses, instead of 65 men and 44 horses.

Some important changes are proposed in the various corps of the army. The Bersaglieri, the traditional corps of the Italian army, which at present forms 12 regiments, with 36 battalions, are to consist henceforward of six regiments of Bersaglieri, two regiments of Cyclists, Bersaglieri, and four regiments of infantry of the line, all of three battalions and four companies. In consequence of the transformation of four regiments of Bersaglieri, the infantry of the line is increased from 96 to 100 regiments.

The regiments of cavalry, which at present number 24 of six squadrons, are to be increased to 29, with five squadrons, an actual increase of one squadron. The field artillery is to be increased by seven active batteries, and from 12 to 18 depot batteries, destined to form in time of war from 24 to 36 nucleus batteries for the "Milizia Mobile," or second line of the army.

Moreover, two horse batteries, seven mountain batteries, and 10 fortress and siege artillery companies are to be newly raised.

## Must Pay Taxes on Franchise

Judge Seawell decided recently that the franchise of the Pullman company is subject to taxation by the state of California in exactly the same manner as that of any railroad corporation, says the San Francisco Call.

This decision was rendered in overruling a demurrer interposed by the Pullman company to the complaint brought by State Controller A. B. Nye for delinquent taxes amounting, with interest, to \$36,519.33. The suit was filed under the constitutional provision by which franchises, rolling stock, roadbed, etc., of railway companies operating in more than one county may be taxed.

The Pullman company alleged that it is not a railroad corporation, and demurred to the complaint on a number of grounds, all of which were overruled by the court. Attorney T. C. Coogan for the defendant corporation, secured 30 days to file an answer, preliminary to the trial of the action.

Judge Seawell held that as, under federal decisions, rolling stock operated by a company over a roadbed which it does not own, may be taxed therefore, the franchise of a company operating cars over a roadbed it does not own, was likewise susceptible of taxation.

In his ruling the judge upheld the constitutionality of the section of the political code which permits the joinder of causes of a tion for taxes by the state,

members is studying the method at present in connection with the Y. M. C. A. evening institute, along the lines introduced by Prof. Parsons. In addition to the weekly lecture, each member of the class weekly give three hours to practical work in examination of applicants for vocational counsel, occasionally conducting these examinations in the presence of the class.

The following questions, intended to bring out the applicant's attitude toward tasks and employers are characteristic of the method:

"Do you watch for the bell to ring and stop as soon as it gives the signal?"

"Do you realize that wages depend largely on the efficiency and productive value of the workers?"

"Do you hope to be an employer yourself some day?"

"By what methods does advancement generally come, according to your observation?"

"Through what means do you expect to secure advancement?"

"Not less searching are the questions on habits and appearance:

"How was each evening last week spent?"

"What would you do and be if you could?"

"What are your distinguishing characteristics and attainments?"

"Which are you proud of?"

"What are you not proud of?"

"Do you know the social and economic value of a cordial smile?"

"Do you shake hands like a steam engine, a stick or an icicle, or like a sensible human being and warm-hearted friend?"

Character is scrutinized by as elaborate a series of questions. Care, enthusiasm, reliability, promptness, industry, method, initiative, persistence, courtesy, tact, taste and temper are inquired into. The applicant's environment is the subject of questions, designed not simply to bring out facts regarding the influences under which he lives, but to test his powers of observation. These questions are typical:

"Describe the neighborhood in each residence—trees, grass, flowers, water, scenery."

"Describe the class of people you were living among in each case."

"What did they work at?"

"What were their amusements?"

"What kind of life did they lead?"

"What sort of people do you prefer to live with now?"

"What effect do you think your location and environment have had on your ideas and ambitions, habits of thought and action, industrial opportunities and adaptability?"

## COLD IN CHICAGO MAKES IT TRAVEL

Distance Between Windy City and Davenport Decreases by Seven Hundred and Eighty-One Feet.

DAVENPORT, Ia.—Perhaps you won't believe that Chicago and Davenport are closer together today than usual, but it is true, nevertheless. Chicago is 781 feet closer to Davenport today than it ordinarily is.

Railroad engineers say that a 33-foot rail on a railroad track contracts 5-16 of an inch from the normal when the temperature is from zero to 25 degrees below. Now it is 187 miles to Chicago over the Rock Island and therefore there are 29,898 rails between here and the Windy City on that road.

Each one of these rails contracted 5-16 of an inch when the mercury dropped to 15 below. That would make a total contraction of 781 feet. Now the track between Davenport and Chicago actually contracted that much, but reports from over the line show that the Rock Island track still reaches to the two cities and that there are no gaps where it is separated. Therefore the two cities have certainly come closer.

## ODD FELLOWS TO CELEBRATE.

MIDDLEBORO, Mass.—Odd Fellows of this section are interested in the attempt of the members of Middleboro lodge, No. 135, to arrange for a local celebration of the 90th anniversary of Odd Fellowship. Committees from the local lodge are visiting sister lodges and awakening an interest, and thus far, it is said, have encountered no opposition. If the committee is successful the day will be a gala one for Middleboro.

## TAFT DISCUSSES TREASURY HEAD

AUGUSTA, Ga.—President-elect Taft has not yet determined who is to be his secretary of the treasury. He had a consultation Monday with J. C. Shaffer, proprietor of the Chicago Post, regarding the qualifications of the several Chicagoans, whose appointment has been urged.

Mr. Taft says that Secretary Newberry had prevented an endorsement being made by the Michigan delegation in Congress for his continuance as secretary of the navy, but Representative Denby said the delegation favored him.

John D. Rockefeller has accepted an invitation to attend the Taft banquet to be given by the local Chamber of Commerce Wednesday night.

Twelve per cent of sugar is the average yield of good beetroots.

## JEWISH FARMERS TALK OVER PLANS TO BETTER HOMES

First Conference of Its Kind Gathers for a Three-Day Session in New York City—Bay State Represented.

### SOME NEW IDEAS

NEW YORK.—A conference of any kind of farmers in New York is uncommon enough to be worthy of mention but a conference of happy and prosperous Jewish farmers is an event. The first meeting of its kind, now under way at the Educational Alliance, in East Broadway, will last until Wednesday night, with three sessions a day.

The delegates who are attending the conference expect to form a national organization of Hebrew farmers which will make farming more attractive to the Jewish immigrant than pushcarts and sweatshops.

The 25 delegates who came here from Connecticut, Massachusetts, New Jersey and New York were a most impressive looking lot of farmers.

The delegates came from such local organizations as the Federation of the Hebrew Farmers of the Town of Montville, Conn.; the Norma Produce Growers' Association, the Jewish Farmers' Benevolent Association of Rensselaer County and the Connecticut Jewish Farmers' Association. In fact, every Jewish agricultural community has its local organization.

Colchester, Conn., which sent two delegates, has 100 Jewish farmers, while of the other Connecticut towns Ellington has 30, Bridgeport 40, Chesterfield 100 and Oakdale 50. Hills, Mass., near Boston, has 50, and Rensselaer county in this state has 40, and Ulster county about the same number. New Jersey is a little ahead of Connecticut in the population and number of the Hebrew agricultural communities.

It was at Woodbine, Ocean county, that the first successful agricultural colony for Jews was started back in 1892 from the fund left by Baron de Hirsch. The fund maintains a school there, and one of the farmer boys from Woodbine is Professor Lippman, instructor in agricultural chemistry at Rutgers College. There are about 40 farmers at Woodbine, while Carmel has 100, Rosenhayn 50, Alliance 30, Norma 75, Flemington 35 and Hightstown 25.

## CHINA'S FOREIGN POLICY TO REMAIN

United States and British Ministers Are Assured No Government Change Is Impending in Foreign Affairs.

PEKIN.—U. S. Minister W. W. Rockhill and British Minister Sir John Jordan report that Prince Ching, head of the Wai-wu Pu, or board of foreign affairs, on whom they called with reference to the deposing of Grand Councilor Yuan Shih-kai, assured them that the Chinese government intended no change in policy.

This is understood to close the international incident that resulted in Pekin from the fall of the grand chancellor. Some feeling, however, has arisen between the British and Japanese legations, officially, on account of Japan's alleged refusal to join with Great Britain in the representations to Prince Ching.

Prince Ching has secured the cancellation of the recall of Special Envoy Tang Shao Yi, who will proceed at once from the United States on his tour, which is to include England, France, Germany, Belgium, Austria and



## ALDERMEN OBJECT TO CURLEY NAMING BOARD COMMITTEES

Deadlock Over a Permanent Chairman Continues and Anderson Protests Appointments by Acting Head.

### ASK LEGAL OPINION

A vain attempt was made Monday evening by the Boston board of aldermen to name a permanent chairman, and when this failed Acting Chairman James M. Curley proceeded to name committees of the board and the joint committees as well. This action is claimed to have been illegal and was protested by Alderman George P. Anderson and Alderman William Cotton, Jr., but all to no purpose. Still acting against the protest of these two aldermen, Acting Chairman Curley declared the meeting to be adjourned.

A request was at once made to Corporation Counsel Babson who, off-hand, told the protesting aldermen that in his opinion the action of Acting Chairman Curley was illegal, inasmuch as the board had so far adopted no rules, and there was nothing under the statutes providing for such appointment of committees. The opinion will be passed down in regular form today and it is predicted that the matter will be carried to the courts for settlement.

When the first ballot for chairman was taken the roll was called and Alderman Anderson being the first to be called voted for himself, the Republican members following his lead, and Alderman Curley's supporters standing by him as in the previous ballots.

The ballot resulted, as did three others taken later, in Anderson having 6, Curley 4, O'Hare and Timilty one each. Donnelly was absent. The above was the result of the 12 ballots taken at the last meeting.

The important committees of the number appointed by Acting Chairman Curley were as follows:

#### STANDING COMMITTEES.

County accounts—Whelton, Giblin, Timilty, Brand and Cotton.

Electric wires—Timilty, Brand, Giblin, Whelton and Ballantyne.

Licenses—Giblin, Cotton, Anderson, Timilty and Whelton.

Railroads—Whelton, Giblin, Timilty, Brand and Ballantyne.

Public improvements—The whole board, Alderman Curley chairman.

#### JOINT COMMITTEES.

Appropriations—Giblin, Brand, Whelton, Ballantyne, Anderson, Timilty, Cotton and Donnelly.

Building department—Ballantyne, Timilty, Whelton, Giblin and Brand.

Claims—Anderson, Giblin, Brand, Timilty and Ballantyne.

Finance—Timilty, Giblin, Whelton, Curley, Brand, Anderson and Cotton.

Legislative matters—Whelton, Hale, Timilty, Giblin and Anderson.

Ordinances—Whelton, Anderson, Cotton, Giblin and Timilty.

#### FAVORS RUSSIAN BALLOON FLEET.

ST. PETERSBURG.—The czar has sanctioned the petition of the All-Russia Aero Club, requesting that he open an all-Russia subscription for the construction of an airship fleet, which in time of war could be taken over by the admiralty for national defence.

#### PHI BETA KAPPA ADMITS A CHINESE

## PHI BETA KAPPA ADMITS A CHINESE

Harvard's Chosen List of Fortunes Includes Also An Armenian and a Native German.

The cosmopolitan spirit of Harvard University is emphasized by the selection of junior class men to be admitted to the exclusive Phi Beta Kappa fraternity, the recent candidates admitted including a Chinese, an Armenian and a native of Germany, as well as a nephew of President Roosevelt.

Election to the society is based entirely on scholarship and good character, and is the highest honor in a scholastic way that can be won in college.

Tien Tin Chao of Tientsin, China, is the only Chinese student in the list, but he is not by any means the only foreigner. There is Kevork Costikyan, an Armenian student, who has distinguished himself by his high grades. Hans von Kaltenborn gives his address as Madison, Wis., but he is a native of Germany.

The following is the list of the new members and the officers:

Class of 1909—Lloyd William Brooke, Salt Lake City, Utah; Robert Wayne Byerly, Cambridge; Tien Tin Chao, Tientsin, China; Philip Greeley Clapp, Roxbury; Kevork Costikyan, London, Eng.; Roy Wilson Follett, North Attleboro; Alfred Arthur Jenkins, Scituate, Pa.; Sidney Fiske Kimball, Dorchester; Hans von Kaltenborn, Madison, Wis.; Oscar Gottfried Mayer, Chicago; Norman Burdett Nash, Cambridge; Harold Everett Porter, New York city; Fletcher Nichols Robinson, Southern Pines, N. C.; William Green Roelker, Newport, R. I.; Robert Emmons Rogers, Cambridge; Charles Milton Rogers, Milton; George Emlen Roosevelt, New York city; Frederick Schenck, Lenox; Lee Simonson, New York city; Paul Dawes Turner, Malden; Charles Augustus Whipple, Salem; John Bloodgood Worcester, Dorchester.

Class of 1910—Forrest Harwood Cooke, Chicago; Edward Thomas Eyre Hunt, Mechanicsburg, O.; William Tecumseh Sherman Jones, Waverly, O.; Paul Robert Lieder, Brooklyn; Francis Wheeler Loomis, Auburndale; Dexter Perkins, Boston; Edward Grotzian Schaeuroth, Buffalo, N. Y.

Officers—L. B. Packard '09, Brockton, first marshal; R. L. Niles '09, New York city, second marshal; E. T. E. Hunt '10, poet; F. H. Cooke '10, orator.

## SINGLE TAXERS ELECT NEW HEAD

C. B. Fillebrown, for many years president of the Massachusetts Single Tax League, at the annual meeting in Tremont Temple Monday night requested not to be considered for reelection.

Mr. Fillebrown gave several reasons for his course, among them being the statement that his self-imposed task, set 12 years ago, of obtaining a clear understanding of the single tax theory and explaining it to others, is completed.

The following named officers were elected for 1909: President, James R. Carret; secretary, Hartley Dennett; treasurer, Prof. Comfort A. Adams; executive committee, William Lloyd Garrison, M. C. O'Neill, Prof. L. J. Johnson, Henry Sterling, Walter J. Isidor and Edward Doherty. Mr. Carret, the new president, is a lawyer at 79 Milk street and is a resident of Lexington.

#### BUFFALO POPULATION GROWS.

BUFFALO, N. Y.—A police census of the city of Buffalo shows that the total population of the city is 415,532. This is 63,145 more than the last government census of 1900 and 38,914 higher than the state census of 1905.

### Foreign Briefs

LONDON.—The new Russian loan of \$280,000,000 has been oversubscribed and the books have been closed.

BREMEN.—More than 5000 emigrants have engaged passage for the United States and are due to sail this week.

PARIS.—Statistics published here in the Official Journal show that the population of France is increasing.

BERLIN.—The American ambassador, Dr. David Jayne Hill, and Mrs. Hill gave their first diplomatic reception Monday afternoon.

MEXICO CITY.—The federal government has given orders for the immediate erection of fortifications at Coatzacoalcas and Salina Cruz at a cost of \$14,000,000.

## Y. M. C. A. ANNUAL BOYS' MEETING

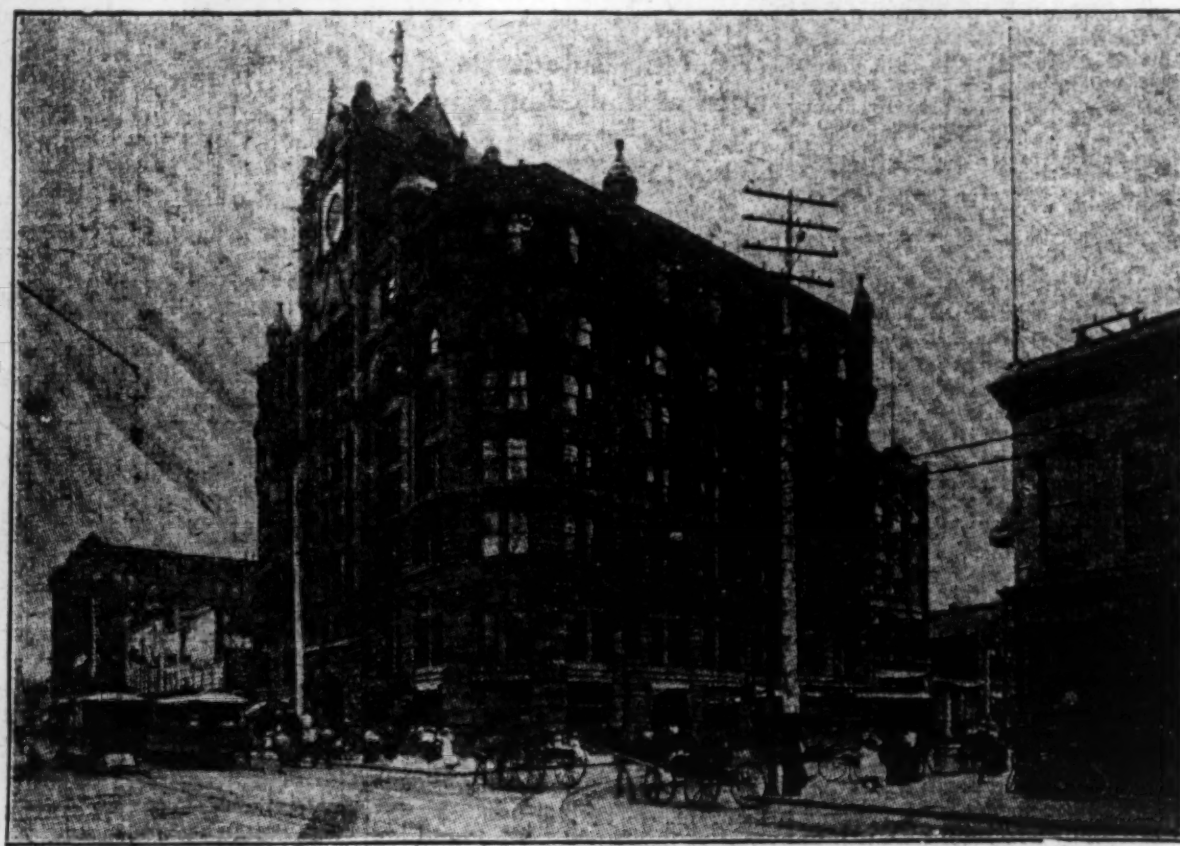
PROVIDENCE, R. I.—The 19th annual conference of the boys' department of the Young Men's Christian Association of Massachusetts and Rhode Island will be held in this city, Feb. 19 to 21, and about 500 young men are expected to attend. Delegates from the many associations and departments will range in age from 14 to 16 years.

Among the speakers will be Commander Ballington Booth, founder of the Volunteers of America; Ernest L. Ver Wiebe, the Harvard football player; President George B. Stewart of the Auburn Theological Seminary; David R. Porter of New York and ex-Gov. George H. Utter of Westbury, N. Y.

The sessions will be held in the Union Congregational Church. The banquet will be Friday, Feb. 17, and ex-Governor Utter will be toastmaster. Mr. Ver Wiebe will make his address that evening. Commander Booth will speak Saturday evening and H. W. Gibson, state boys' secretary for Massachusetts and Rhode Island, will address the gathering Sunday evening.

LIFTS KEENE Y. M. C. A. DEBTS. KEENE, N. H.—The local Young Men's Christian Association has received pledges from citizens of Keene this month amounting to \$6500, which enables the association to square all accounts.

## Natural Wealth Enriches Denver



Irrigation Has Made Land Nearby Prosperous to City's Benefit.

Rapid Rise of Fort Morgan on a Canal's Bank Shows Value of Water.

MINING EXCHANGE BUILDING AND CANAL AT DENVER.

DENVER, Col.—"Why does Denver grow and prosper?" This is a question often asked by strangers who view with interest the development of the city.

In order to understand it it is necessary to take a glimpse at the industrial character of the country of which Denver is the commercial center, and study the conditions under which the thriving towns to the north, east and south of Denver have advanced to economic importance. The life of these places is drawn largely from the great storehouses of agricultural power, the immense reservoirs, amounting almost to inland seas, which have been constructed of

late years and which are being re-enforced from time to time to the great enrichment of the country.

Irrigation is the life of the country, making possible the profitable agriculture which is the basis of the other industries. On Dec. 26 the North Sterling irrigation district voted bonds to the extent of \$2,080,000 for the purpose of constructing another of the large reservoirs which is intended to reclaim 80,000 acres of land.

Fort Morgan is another city of enterprise and public spirit, as evidenced by the recent action of the board of trade in voting a \$5000 bonus to aid in the

establishment of a canning industry, and it is believed that the offer will be taken shortly. Fort Morgan is a good type of the growth of a Colorado town with the industries that depend on an artificially obtained water supply for their resources.

The history of Fort Morgan really began in 1882, with the survey of the Fort Morgan canal and the taking up by settlers of government land. The year 1884 saw the completion of the canal and under the vivifying influence of the water it supplied, the undertaking of extensive farming operations. The town was

(Continued on Page Seven.)

## NEWS OF NEW ENGLAND

### CHURCH SERVICE OVER TELEPHONE

POMFRET, Vt.—Snow three feet on the level and blizzard conditions prevailing made church going out of the question Sunday. Rev. N. C. Maynard, pastor in charge of the Congregational Church here, thereupon held a service over the neighborhood telephone system, which, as in a number of other Vermont and western Massachusetts hill towns, has been established in Pomfret.

The pastor made his arrangements over the wire, and at 11 o'clock called up every party on the wire and made the announcement: "We will commence our morning service with a selection by the male quartet."

A photograph placed before the transmitter at another house rendered "Rock of Ages." This done the pastor repeated the 23d Psalm. Then followed Handel's "Largo" as a violin solo played at still another residence.

In beginning his 15-minute sermon the pastor said: "I am very glad to speak to you all this morning in your own homes." At the conclusion of the sermon, which was brief and to the point, the pastor said: "We will close our pleasant service with another selection by the male quartet. Whereupon the service was concluded with the singing of "Nearer My God to Thee," rendered by the phonograph.

### GAS MAIN BREAK DARKENS BRONX

NEW YORK.—Forty-seven hundred gas meters went out of business in the Bronx Monday night, when one of the two gas mains of the Standard company which cross the Harlem river at the Second avenue bridge burst on account of the cold. The break was repaired within an hour, but soon burst at another point, and the supply was shut off from hundreds of families in the Bronx for the rest of the night. It is thought that the main will be repaired before noon.

All the persons living between 133d and 140th streets east of Third avenue who get their gas from the Standard were forced to use lamps and candles.

ROOT GOING TO HOT SPRINGS. HOT SPRINGS, Ark.—Secretary of State Elihu Root is expected to arrive here shortly on a vacation. He has made inquiries regarding hotel reservations.

### New England Briefs

PORTLAND, Me.—This city has paid a bounty of four cents a dozen on 15,480 dozen nests of the brown-tail moth.

HARTFORD, Conn.—Tang Shao Yi, special Chinese commissioner, was scheduled to leave here today for New York and to sail Wednesday for Europe.

SOMERSWORTH, N. H.—The stockholders have agreed to pay the assessment which will open the First National Bank, closed by the default of its cashier.

QUINCY, Mass.—The granite cutters, in national convention here, expect to revise their constitution.

CUMMINS IS ELECTED. DES MOINES, Iowa.—For the first time in the history of Iowa a United States senator was elected today without a party caucus and without a nominating speech. The two houses of the assembly elected A. D. Cummins, Republican choice at the primaries. The Democrats voted for Claude Porter. At a joint session tomorrow Cummins' election will be formally ratified.

### WALTHAM HEARS FAGAN ADDRESS

WALTHAM, Mass.—James O. Fagan of Beaver street, the Boston & Maine railroad signal man, whose writings on railroad and economic subjects have won the commendation of President Roosevelt and brought to him an appointment as a lecturer at Harvard, delivered his first address in Waltham before a large gathering at the Unitarian Church, in response to an invitation by the young men's class.

He began his talk by giving questions asked a young man when he seeks employment on a railroad, and telling of the duties of a young man serving his probationary period of six months. If the conductor makes a favorable report on his work, he is immediately assigned to a position. If he is not afraid of hard work and is not over eager to have pay day and Saturday night come, he is promoted as fast as vacancies occur.

Disregarding rules and missing signals, said Mr. Fagan, are not always the causes of railroad accidents. Many result from mental strain. Strict attention and sobriety are required of railroad men, but often lack of interest and neglect of duty result from small wages and hard, trying work.

## Jackson's Furs

WE ARE OFFERING special reduced prices on all furs previous to stock taking. Including Muffs and Scarfs in Sable, Mink, Lynx, Marten, Persian, Ermine and Fox.

Garments in Seal, Persian Caracul and Pony; also Fur-Lined Garments.

A complete assortment of Gentlemen's Fur and Fur Lined Coats, Caps and Gloves.

## JACKSON & CO.

126 Tremont Street

## BOARDS OF TRADE BACK ROOSEVELT

The Delegates of Eighty-Two Bodies Meet in Washington to Talk Over Conservation of Resources.

WASHINGTON.—Eighty-two boards of trade, from 14 states of the union, are represented at the 39th annual session of the National Board of Trade, which convened here today. More than 100 delegates are in attendance and during the convention, which will conclude on Thursday, postal savings banks, conservation of natural resources and other subjects of interest to the business men of the country will be discussed.

"We are going to endorse the President's natural resources conservation scheme," said Frank D. La Lanne, president of the board, today, "and will probably approve the postal savings bank plan of Postmaster-general Meyer. Other matters in which we are particularly interested are protection for American merchant marine, an amendment to the Aldrich-Vreeland currency bill; extension of the merit system in the diplomatic and consular services, an amendment to the Sherman anti-trust law, and the \$500,000,000 bond issue for the improvement of the waterways of the country."

President La Lanne is being pushed by his friends for secretary of commerce and labor in Mr. Taft's cabinet.

## MOVED AGAINST BILLBOARDS FIRST

BRAINTREE, Mass.—The new Village Improvement Society has been formally started with a large membership. The officers include leading citizens of the town and are as follows: President, George H. Wetherbee; vice-president, Judge Albert E. Avery; secretary, Mrs. C. A. Bill; treasurer, William F. Rogers; executive committee, Mrs. J. T. Spear, Mrs. Albert E. Avery, Miss M. E. C. Bannan, Mrs. George O. Wales, Mrs. George H. Hamblett, Mrs. Frank H. Waters, Selectman Henry M. Storms, the Hon. B. Herbert Woodsum, Charles E. Dexter, John W. West, Thomas A. Watson, Ray I. Hubbard, Dr. C. A. Sullivan, O. B. Ockman, the Rev. C. F. Hill Crathern, the Rev. Thomas Simms, the Rev. F. R. Grimm and Will V. Mayhew.

One of the first movements of the society was to record itself in favor of abolishing billboards and preserving the shade trees on the main streets.

## Reorganization Sale

For 74 years the name Oak Hall has meant one thing above all others—the RELIABILITY of the clothes it sells. Today the reputation is our most precious asset.

In reorganizing our business along new lines and under new direction we are offering a mark-down sale whose keynote is OAK HALL RELIABILITY—handsome, correct, up-to-date clothes, but above all Reliable—Reliability in our statement that they represent

## 25% to 40% Reduction

Reliability in the values offered—Reliability at every point from the time you read this advertisement until the purchase you make has given you all the service and satisfaction you expect of it.

OVERCOATS		SUITS	
WERE.	NOW	WERE.	NOW
\$7.50	\$5.98	\$13.50	\$8.00
12.00	7.50	15.00	10.00
15.00	10.00	18.00	12.00
18.00	12.00	25.00	16.00
25.00	16.00	28.00	20.00
28.00	20.00	32.50	25.00

CHILDREN'S CLOTHES	
WERE.	NOW
\$5.00 OVERCOATS, ages 3 to 10 years	\$2.98
5.00 REEFERETTES, special, wool lined	3.98
3.00 BOYS' DOUBLE-BREASTED SUITS, ages 8 to 16 years	1.98
Sailor and Russian Suits, Blue and Brown Serges, Scotch and Cheviots, reduced 25 to 40 per cent.	

FURNISHINGS	
Men's and Boys' Sweaters	
WERE.	NOW
\$6.00	\$3.98
3.00	2.39
1.50	1.29

Stockinette Coats	
WERE.	NOW
\$4.75	\$3.98
3.50	2.98

Fancy Waistcoats Reduced 25 to 40 per cent. Many other REAL bargains in Neckwear, Socks, Negligee Shirts, etc.

## OAK HALL

JAMES OTIS PORTER, Mgr.

95-105 Washington Street - - Boston



## News of the Playhouses

## "THE NEW LADY BANTOCK."

Miss Fannie Ward appeared Monday night at the Park Theater in the first Boston presentation of "The New Lady Bantock," by Jerome K. Jerome. The cast:

Fanny, a music hall singer, falls in love with a young gentleman. After they are married he tells her that he is Lord Bantock. Upon reaching his ancestral home Fanny discovers that she has become the mistress of a retinue of servants, all relations, and headed by her uncle and aunt. How her uncle tries to keep Fanny in her place and how the poor relation finally triumphs over him compose the incidents of a fairly well written sentimental farce.

Miss Ward and Mr. Cartwright carry the play, with Mr. Jerome, the humorist, a very good third. Mr. Jerome, the playwright, was very seldom in evidence during the evening. He has given the persons in his play excellent dialogue, but has not devised an action that gets anywhere. The play proceeds from incident to incident, not even marking time when it halts, but just waits around until the author squeezes the last bit of fun out of the situation, then meanders along to the next episode.

The firm touch of Miss Ward does much to stiffen the play. She combines a delightfully arch manner with much better acting than Mr. Jerome deserves. "I am not pretty; I have a sort of piquancy," says Lady Bantock. The latter part of this speech is true of Miss Ward, but the first is not. She has abounding good spirits which everybody in the audience caught. They laughed with her, and gazed breathlessly upon her gowns. Handsome as she was in three of the "last words" from London and Paris modistes, at least one in her audience thought her adorable in a black silk Victoria, with jet buttons and a tiny lace collar, such as an aunt of ours of faded wealth wore away back in the early 70s.

Mr. Cartwright gave an exhibition of sheer technical skill as the butler uncle such as is not witnessed in Boston a dozen times in a season. In face and form he might have stepped out of one of Cruikshank's drawings, and his speech, gait and attitudes were seemingly to the life the least detail. Mr. Jerome drew this comic butler well, but Mr. Cartwright lifted him off to a tragic intensity. When he and Fanny strike fire from each other in the third act and when, the proud spirit broken, he offered to serve her in the fourth act, Mr. Cartwright's work was so good it cannot be justly praised, except by seemingly extravagant phrases.

Excellent performances were given by the other members of the cast within the meager bounds of their parts. Mr. Dean really made his perfunctory role seem genuine by his sincere work, especially in the last act. Miss Repton and Miss Grey floated in and out in lavender gowns, and were atmospheric in the best sense of that overworked word. The broadly drawn character of the theatrical manager was played to the life by Mr. McWade, Jr. Good individual performances were given by each of the others.

A good many people will be glad to see Miss Ward in this play once. A great many people would be glad to see her several times in some better vehicle for her sprightly talents.

## THE SICILIAN PLAYERS.

"Malia" was repeated by the Sicilian players at their matinee Monday afternoon at the Majestic Theater. As at the performances of last week, the peasant tragedy proved that the company headed by Madame Agulia is a remarkable one, and that their plays are notable not only for their novelty, but also for the good acting with which they are given. This afternoon the company will present "The Daughter of Jorio," a tragedy by Gabrielle d'Annunzio. This will be the first performance of the play; upon the American stage. The tragedy will be repeated at the Thursday and Friday matinees of this week. A review of the performance will appear in Wednesday's issue of The Christian Science Monitor.

## VAUDEVILLE.

ORPHEUM—Harry Lauder for the last week of his remarkable singing and acting of sketches of Scotch character; Gardner, Miss Grace Hazard in her novel "Five Feet of Comic Opera," Revell and Derry, ring performers; the Plottis, in character songs; Deas and Deas, singers; Fred Rivenhall, Australian characters; Four Stewart Sisters, dancers; moving pictures.

KEITH'S—Miss Clarice Mayne, an exceptional singer and comedienne; "Birdland," a musical sketch; Hymack, the chameleon comedian; Brothers Byrne in an acrobatic sketch; Harrigan, juggler; Howard and North, conversationalists; the Nichols Sisters, singers of southern songs; Reed Brothers, gymnasts; Frank Whitman, dancing violinist; the Worthleys in a sketch; moving pictures.

## NEW YORK OPENINGS.

Miss Frances Starr in "The Eastest Way," by Eugene Walter, author of "Paid in Full," Jan. 19 at the Stuyvesant Theater.

Mrs. Leslie Carter in "Kassa," a tragedy by John Luther Long, Jan. 23 at the Liberty Theater.



HARRY LAUDER,  
Orpheum, Boston.

## HARRY LAUDER.

Noted Singer of Scotch Character Songs. There is probably not a greater artist upon the vaudeville stage than Harry Lauder, who is now appearing at the Orpheum Theater, Boston, in his original Scotch character songs. He entertains an audience for a whole hour, singing four songs, each of 15 minutes in length.

Mr. Lauder writes both the words and the music of his songs. When an idea for a song comes to him, he says, the words and music come at the same time. Then he polishes and polishes the song, and works out the acting and costuming of it, for each of his songs is given in the appropriate costume. Sometimes this process takes six months; often a year or two, and in one case he worked over one of his songs for eight years before he thought it good enough to give to the public.

The extraordinary care that Mr. Lauder takes with his work explains the perfection of his performances. His impersonation of the character he is presenting is complete. There are certainly not half a dozen actors upon the legitimate stage who toil like this over the parts they play.

Up to 20 years ago Mr. Lauder was a coal miner. At that time he began to sing at concerts. The news of his talent for the presentation of the character types he met in his daily life soon spread to London, and it was not long before he appeared there in the music halls. Since his first appearance in that great city he has been in constant demand, never "resting" except by choice. He is said to be receiving a salary of \$5000 a week for his present 20-week tour of this country, a salary which is reported to be the highest ever paid a vaudeville performer in this country.

The enthusiasm that Mr. Lauder creates in his audiences is unbelievable to all but those who have heard him sing. Many dignified persons in the audiences throw aside all reserve and beat time, sing with him, and cheer when he is finished. Perhaps his most popular song is one in which he impersonates a swaggering soldier boy. The chorus goes:

She's my Daisy,  
My bonny Daisy,  
And she's very fond of Sandy;  
I would rather lose my spurs than lose my Daisy.

As he sings the song he bobs across the stage with the peculiar rocking gait of the soldier well known by the visitor in Edinburgh. Many have wondered if Mr. Lauder had not at some time been in the army and there acquired the gait, or that he had at least been carefully coached in it. Mr. Lauder, however, says that he learned the step from following the soldiers on the street and watching them for months at a time until he caught the trick.

One of his most spirited songs Mr. Lauder sings in kilts. The swing of the tune is irresistible. The chorus runs:

I love a lassie, a bonny Heelan' lassie;  
She's as pure as a lily in the dell;  
She's as sweet as a heather,  
The bonny purple heather,  
Mary, me Scotch bluebell.

When the orchestra strikes up the opening strains of "The Wedding of Sandy McNabb," "The Safest of the Family" or "Hi, Donald," the audience begins to applaud long before he appears to sing, during the time he is making his costume changes.

On the opening night of Mr. Lauder's present engagement he was escorted to and from his hotel to the theater by the Highland Military Band of Boston in full Scottish regalia. The house was decorated with British and American flags in his honor. President Alexander MacGregor of the Scots Charitable Society had one box with a party. Gen. Joseph Whitney of the state police had another and ex-Gov. Curtis Guild, Jr., another.

The current week is the last of the present engagement of this remarkable entertainer in this country. He sails at once for England, and then to his native Scotland. His managers are receiving telegrams from all over the country requesting that he return, but he declares that he longs for home.

"Besides," as he said, with a canny smile to a Boston gentleman a few days ago, "it's good to leave 'em thirsty."

## UNIQUE MISS TALIAFERRO.

The following account by a New Yorker of Miss Mabel Taliaferro's access to the ranks of the stars is true, though somewhat enthusiastic: "Before 'Polly of the Circus' came to town Miss Taliaferro refused to be featured in any way unless her personal reception warranted it. She insisted that 20 out of 22 metropolitan dailies say that she was very, very good, or she would remain a plain every-day member of the company. Instead of 20 the whole 22 threw up their hats and shouted 'Immense.' That is how Miss Mabel Taliaferro came to be a star."

## MISS GUNNING IN MARCELLE.

At the Majestic Theater last night Miss Louise Gunning, with Jess Dandy and a large and competent company, presented "Marcelle," an operetta by Frank Pixley and Gustav Lunders. The cast:

Baron von Berghof, Jess Dandy  
Lieut. Karl von Berghof, Frank Rushworth  
Dumaine, Henry Norman  
Herr Schwindle, Herbert Cawthorne  
Klug, George Boniface, Jr.  
"Bud" Wilson, Lawrence Wheat  
Pierre, Robert O'Connor  
Marcelle, Louise Gunning  
Frau von Berghof, Edith Givran  
Mrs. Darlington, Louise Foster  
Baroness von Berghof, Nettie Black

"Marcelle" is a comic opera, as funny as "Prince of Pilsen," raised to the operetta class by the excellent singing of Miss Gunning. She is an exceptional singer. Her three songs were thoroughly enjoyed by an appreciative audience. Her art as an actress is sufficient for the occasion and she takes her part with charming spontaneity.

Jess Dandy as a German baron of the comic opera type was at his best and found the audience responsive. Lawrence Wheat as "Bud" Wilson from Kalamazoo amused the audience with a song concerning the characteristics and prospects of his native city, and was one of first a trio and then a quartet of clever dancers. Frank Rushworth supported Miss Gunning acceptably, if he was not expected to equal her in singing.

Miss Gunning's gowns were as attractive as her personality and added greatly to the charm of the play, being both artistic and stylish. The costumes of the rest of the company made harmonious bits of color and were fresh, though not as artistic and attractive as their type would have permitted. The stage settings and scenery were very attractive but not unusual, a moonlit river scene being the only thing at all out of the ordinary.

The libretto is pleasing, there being enough story to be followed with interest, and it succeeds in arousing enough laughter in the audience to punctuate the story. The operetta ends at its best with "The Message of the Red, Red, Red Rose," a song and chorus which one wishes to remember.

## PLAYS THAT HOLD OVER.

Miss Mabel Taliaferro is in the last week of her engagement at the Colonial Theater in "Polly of the Circus." The star and her play are simple and charming.

Low Dockstader has entered upon his last week at the Globe Theater. Those who like minstrelsy declare that his entertainment is better this year than ever before.

The Castle Square company so pleased with "The Circus Girl" that they will continue to play that bit of musical nonsense for a fourth week. Beginning next Monday Mr. Craig promises "Old Heidelberg," an excellent comedy of German student life.

## COMING TO BOSTON.

"Forty-five Minutes From Broadway" at the Globe Theater Jan. 25.  
Augustus Thomas, "The Witching Hour," with John Mason, Feb. 1, at the Majestic Theater.  
"Love Watches," with Miss Billie Burke, Feb. 1, at the Hollis Street Theater.  
"Fluffy Ruffles," with Miss Hattie Russell, Feb. 1, at the Park Theater.  
"The Talk of New York," with Victor Moore, Feb. 1, at the Tremont Theater.

## INTERESTING PLAYS ON TOUR.

This list will be varied each Tuesday. The sections correspond to the government divisions of time.

PACIFIC—"Brewster's Millions," "Shore Acres," "The Wolf," "The Lion and the Mouse."  
WESTERN—"Peer Gynt," "The Rivals," "The Two Orphans," "Under Two Flags."  
CENTRAL—"Wildfire," "The Stronger Sex," "Father and the Boys," "The Melting Pot."  
EASTERN—"When Knighthood was in Flower," "The Goddess of Reason," "The Warrens of Virginia," the Ben Greet Plays.

## THEATRICAL NOTES.

NEW YORK—"The Vampire," a new play by Edgar Woolf and George Viereck, was given its initial production at the Hackett Theater Monday night. John E. Kellard and Miss Katherine Florence were in the principal roles. The piece deals with thought-pirating, or absorptive brain theory, something new to the stage, and, while containing a few crudities, the drama proved interesting.

WASHINGTON—"The Writing on the Wall" has had the effect of starting a movement to investigate the fire escape on buildings in the District of Columbia. The play deals with the failure of unscrupulous landlords to provide suitable fire escapes for tenement houses.

CHICAGO—"The Bush Temple stock company is playing Ibsen's 'The Pillars of Society' this week.

NEW YORK—"The Battle" has so interested John D. Rockefeller that he has written several speeches on wealth and achievement, which are now spoken in the play.

SYDNEY, Australia—Miss Ola Humphrey, a young California actress, is appearing with success in the repertoire of Miss Margaret Anglin, who has returned to the United States.

LONDON—Miss Ellaline Terris will appear at Hick's Theater Feb. 17 in "The Dashing Little Duke." It is reported that a manager here has guaranteed David Warfield \$50,000 for a London season of 10 weeks.

NEW YORK—Frau Marietta Oilly has arrived here from the Deutsche Theater of Berlin, and is appearing at the Irving Place Theater in "Baccarat," by Henri Bernstein.

NEW YORK—William Collier has so pleased with "The Patriot," the new comedy by himself and Hartley Manners, that he will finish out the season in New York.

## Auctioneer Is Mayor of Big City

Newly Chosen Chief Executive of Lawrence, Mass., Ready to Enforce Reforms Promised in Campaign.

## TREATS ALL ALIKE

LAWRENCE, Mass.—William P. White, the auctioneer mayor of Lawrence, whose recent victory in this city was one of the most sweeping and unprecedented in the history of the municipality, first sprung into prominence a year ago when he announced himself a candidate for the mayoralty berth on the Independent ticket. He was defeated by a narrow margin, but entered again into the race this year. With his famous mill gate and street corner speeches made from the rear of a delivery wagon he won the votes of the working class, and it was mainly upon these that his victory was based.

In his campaign speeches and inaugural address he promised many municipal reforms and improvements, many of which have already taken form, while the new holder of the municipal reins declares that the others are forthcoming.

Among the most unique of Mayor White's improvements is the formation of a so-called conscience court at the City Hall where delinquent youths are arraigned before the mayor and started right. The number of offenders to appear in juvenile police court is already showing a decrease.

The following are among the most important improvements and reforms planned by Mayor White: The establishment of a municipal free employment bureau and a board of arbitration and conciliation for the settlement of local industrial disputes; placing of dams in Spicket river to keep water up to a given level; creation of public improvement fund and also a board of charity; erection of safeguard above the Essex company's dam on the Merrimack river; sale of city bonds to citizens of Lawrence; establishment of a city hospital; a new police station, with emergency room attached; abolition of inconvenient grade crossings; establishment of equipment of playgrounds in various parts of the city; creation by ordinance of a new city department, a collector's department; license board to grant all licenses at a public meeting; reconstruction of principal thoroughfare and the establishment of proper waiting rooms by street railway corporations.

The mayor has conferred with the officials of the Boston & Northern and Southern New Hampshire Street Railway companies and they have reported that they will bring about the desired improvements at once.

Mayor William P. White was born and brought up in Lawrence and is a graduate of the local high school. He is well known as a horseman and for many years has been the city's most prominent auctioneer. He was at one time milk inspector and in previous years served on the board of aldermen.

## BUILD MEXICAN ROAD TO TEXAS

AUSTIN, Texas—General Granville M. Dodge, Morgan Jones and other men connected with the building and operating of the Colorado & Southern are the incorporators of the Abilene & Southern, which has filed its charter in the secretary of state's office.

It is a Hill-Youkum project. The charter provides for constructing a railroad from Abilene, Texas, in a southerly direction to the town of Sonora, a distance of 160 miles, with a branch beginning at the main line near Ballinger, thence northwest to San Angelo, 40 miles.

The proposed road will connect with the Wichita Valley division of the Colorado & Southern at Abilene. It has a capital stock of \$200,000 and its general offices are at Abilene.



MAYOR WILLIAM P. WHITE OF  
LAWRENCE, MASS.

known as a horseman and for many years has been the city's most prominent auctioneer. He was at one time milk inspector and in previous years served on the board of aldermen.

Mayor White delivered his inaugural address offhand, as though speaking to friends. Among other things, he said: "I expect to get better work, more work out of the employees of the city. All I have to say is, if they are worth \$2.50 they will get it. And I want to say before I forget it, any city employee that pays for a job, come to me and present your case and it will be the last dollar you will pay for a job."

"I want to say if you have any complaints to register against any city official I want you to come to the City Hall and enter your complaint with me, man, woman or child."

"I want a matron to the police station appointed. It will be a kindly, good woman who will attend to the wants of the women who are unfortunate enough to be brought here."

"I advocated that, whether the license boards be made up of the aldermen or other licensing boards, they grant their licenses at public meetings."

"I want to say now that every official of the city of Lawrence must pay his bills. I want every police officer and every other official to pay his bills, and if you find that he does not pay his bills present your case to me and I will see that he does it."

## RUSSIA TO AID PERSIA.

LONDON—The discovery today that Russian is planning to make a heavy loan to the Shah makes a break in the Anglo-Russian scheme to control the internal affairs of Persia imminent. The British press today is loud in its warning to the government not to sanction this step by Russia "under penalty of political ruin."

## WESTERN FLOODS SUBSIDE.

SAN FRANCISCO—Although railroad traffic is still in a demoralized state, all rivers in the flooded region of California are falling rapidly, and the general situation is more promising. Many thousands of acres of grain land have been inundated in Sacramento and Yolo counties and the newly sown crops destroyed.

Fifty modern vessels are employed to lay and look after the submarine cables of the world.

## DISCOVERS A NEW U. S. LAND FRAUD

Public Property in the West Worth One Hundred and Ten Millions, Is Illegally Taken, Says Secretary.

WASHINGTON—Land worth approximately \$110,000,000 has been fraudulently acquired according to information concerning public property which has come into the possession of Secretary Garfield. The allegation charges that lands in states principally west of the Mississippi river have been fraudulently acquired within the past two years by corporations and individuals.

With a view of recovering these lands, Secretary Garfield has sent letters to Chairmen Hale and Tawney of the Senate and the House appropriation committees respectively, asking for an additional appropriation of \$500,000, which, if granted, with that already asked for, will give the department \$1,000,000 for that purpose.

Secretary Garfield also submits a statement of H. H. Schwartz, chief of the field service, showing over 32,000 distinct cases of alleged land frauds demanding further investigation.

The additional appropriation is also required, the secretary says, on account of the increased demands on the field service of the land office, due to the transfer to that division of much work which has been done in the past by the secret service and the special service of the department of justice.

## AT THE THEATERS

HOLLIS STREET, "The Devil."  
COLONIAL, "Polly of the Circus."  
MAJESTIC, "Marcelle."  
The Sicilian Players.  
PARK, "The New Lady Bantock."  
TREMONT, "Follies of 1908."  
CASTLE SQUARE, "The Circus Girl."  
GLOBE, Dockstader's Minstrels.  
KEITH'S, Vaudeville.  
ORPHEUM, Vaudeville.  
BOSTON, Variety.

## THIS WEEK'S CONCERTS.

TUESDAY.  
Chickering Hall, 8:15 p. m.—String quartet and octet, the Hess-Schroeder Quartet.  
WEDNESDAY.  
Jordan Hall, 3 p. m.—Piano recital, Miss Germaine Schmitzer.  
Chickering Hall, 8:15 p. m.—Soiree musicale, Ernst Perabo.

FRIDAY.  
Symphony Hall, 2:30 p. m.—Thirteenth rehearsal, Boston Symphony Orchestra, Miss Germaine Arnaud, piano soloist.

SATURDAY.  
Symphony Hall, 2:30 p. m.—Miss Geraldine Farrar's concert.  
Symphony Hall, 8 p. m.—Thirteenth concert, Boston Symphony Orchestra, Miss Germaine Arnaud, soloist.

SUNDAY.  
Chickering Hall, 3:30 p. m.—Third Sunday chamber concert, The Longy Club and Miss Mary Fay Sherwood, soprano.



## Avoid Caustic and Acids

Old Dutch Cleanser keeps your house spick and span from cellar to attic with very little help from you. Housewives have learned to avoid destructive caustic and acid cleaners, and to do all their cleaning with this natural, mechanical cleanser, which is absolutely free from the slightest trace of acid, caustic or alkali.

## Old Dutch Cleanser



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For cleaning marble and painted walls, scrubbing wood floors, wood-work and enameled tubs, scouring pots, kettles and pans and polishing glassware, cutlery and metal, there is nothing to equal it.

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The most remarkable Fur Values ever offered in New York

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Caracul Fur Coats.....	65.00, 100.00
French Seal Coats.....	58.00, 68.00
Hudson Seal Coats.....	110.00, 125.00
Genuine Seal Coats.....	350.00
Sable Squirrel Coats.....	48.00
Black Lynx Collars.....	19.50
Black Lynx Muffs.....	19.50
Sable Squirrel Sets, Collars and Muffs.....	15.00
Caracul Fur Sets, Collars and Muffs.....	9.00



## HARVARD DELVERS AMID AZTEC RUINS FIND RARE RELICS

A. V. Kidder of Cambridge and Dr. Fewkes Explore Mesa Verde in Southern Colorado.

### ABSENT TWO YEARS

Stories of the Aztecs and the Incas are recalled by experiences amid the ruins of a cliff-dwelling civilization which A. V. Kidder of Cambridge had in southwestern Colorado, whither he went on an exploration tour for the Peabody Museum of Harvard University. For two years he and Dr. J. Walter Fewkes, who is still there, rummaged amid ruins and caves for relics out of which to reconstruct the history of a vanished people—the people who inhabited the Mesa Verde.

The Mesa Verde, which is now a national park, rises from the plain sheer and alone, a perfect type of table-land. Maucas, three days' rail from Denver, is the nearest railroad station. It is a delectable land for the archaeologist, its treasures of antiquity having been protected by the remoteness and inaccessibility of the place, which likewise have left it so little known in this late day of exploration.

The table-land, or "mesa," is cleft by numerous ravines or canyons, in the walls of which deep caves have been formed in past ages, many of them at such heights as to render them almost inaccessible. There was a time when each of these caves was a human habitation, and today the wall structures and household utensils that are found when the cliffs are scaled are in such a perfect state of preservation that it is possible to compute their age and locate their position with regard to the civilization of the world. They are so old that the Ute Indians of the locality have no legendary lore dating back to the time when these airy perches were inhabited.

Some of these retreats are veritable castles of refuge, with masonry walls tightly chinked and pierced with narrow loop-holes, with a truly medieval look. In fact, according to Mr. Kidder, some of these embasements seem not unlike an imitation of Gallic and Celtic castle building. In some places round towers are perched like sentry-boxes on top of conical hills.

## NATURAL WEALTH ENRICHES DENVER

(Continued From Page Five.)

platted, a post-office, general store, hotel, brickyard, newspaper, blacksmith shop, lively stable and other activities were established, a railroad station built, a new ditch projected and land claims filed thereon, nearly all the land owners of the place contracted for water, and the Platte river was bridged.

The next year saw the first school-house and another irrigation ditch built, and a church opened; 1886 saw another and larger general store, 1887 an \$80,000 schoolhouse. In 1888 the town was incorporated. In 1889 the town was organized, with Fort Morgan as county seat. In 1890 the bridge and railroad station were moved opposite the main street, and sheep-fencing, which has done much for the upbuilding of the country, started as an industry.

In 1892 a creamery supplied a temporary economic need of the community. In 1894 another church, in 1895 another \$50,000 schoolhouse were added to the institutions, and railroad assistance was obtained in organizing and colonizing Morgan county. In 1896 an influx of Iowa farmers began. In 1899 a larger and more elaborate hotel was erected, and in 1902 a \$16,000 high school. In 1903 city waterworks were installed and four mills added to the town's industries.

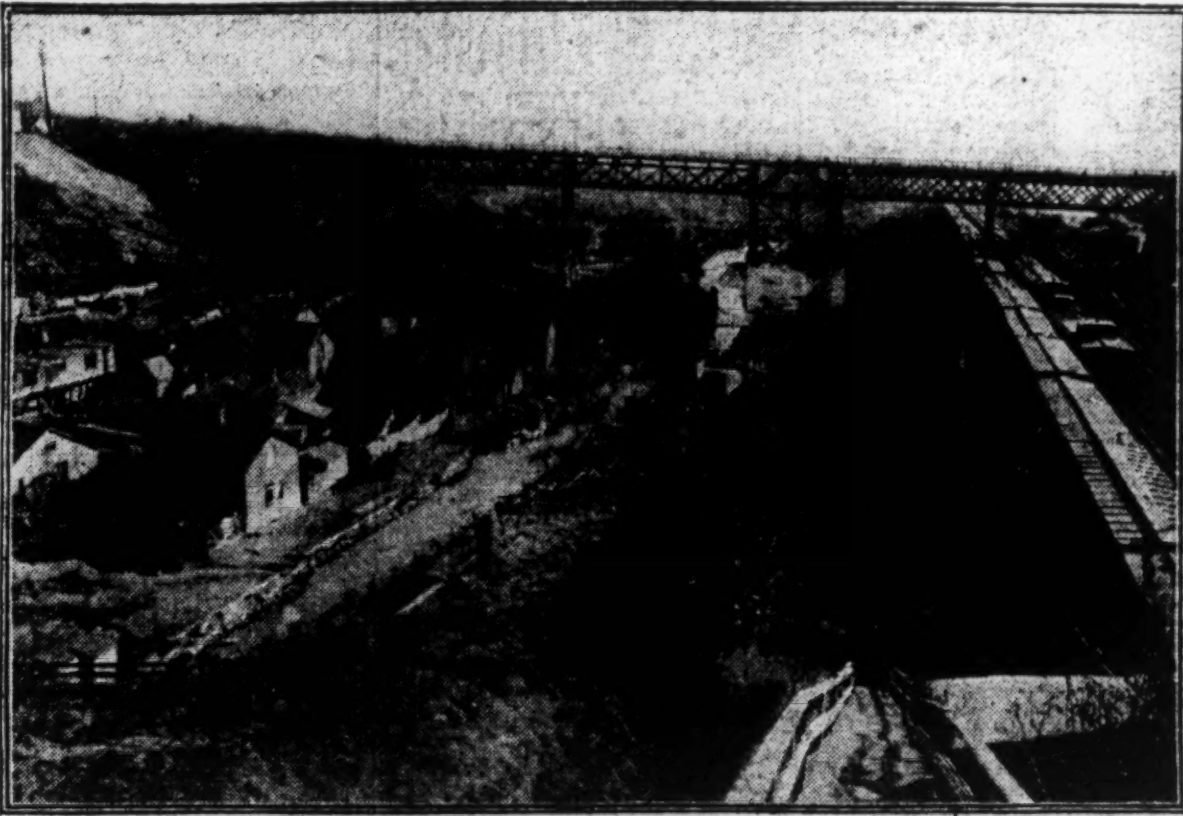
The following year irrigation rights were purchased in Jackson Lake reservoir. In 1905 a sugar factory was built and beet contracts made, beet raising having been tested several years before. Another sugar factory was added the next year, and a courthouse, a Masonic temple, an electric light plant and a \$40,000 high school were added to the institutions of the city. Three churches and two banks came in 1907. Last year witnessed the building of another church, the annexation of an addition to the city, the construction of another irrigation ditch, installation of a sewer system, the establishment of free mail delivery in the city, and the classification of the city as one of the second class. The sewer cost \$60,000 and is of the most modern sort.

Thus it will be seen that the "ditch," as the irrigation system is generally known, is a great factor in the economy of this region and hydraulic engineering is one of the most important adjuncts of the upbuilding of new agricultural districts of the United States.

## AMERICAN WINS IN ENGLISH OPERA

LONDON.—Mrs. Saltzman Stevens, an American singer, made a remarkable success at Covent Garden Monday night when "Valkyrie" was given in English. Mrs. Stevens is from Bloomington, Ill. Another American, Mrs. Rachel Freese Green, also made a very successful debut as Sieglinde.

## Old Mansions Make Way for Railroad



DISTRICT IN ST. PAUL WHICH WILL BE LEVELED FOR RAILROAD.

### Soo Line Must Level St. Paul Residential Hills and Excavate Largely to Secure Terminal Privilege.

### TASK IS IMMENSE

ST. PAUL, Minn.—Through the heart of the old aristocratic section of St. Paul, the Soo Line is making its way into the city and will spend several millions of dollars to overcome the tremendous disadvantages of topography which stand in the way of obtaining adequate space for its passenger and freight stations and

terminal tracks. Some of the finest mansions of the old days stand in the path of the railway, and these are being demolished and cleared away entire to make a path for the construction crews.

The section invaded by the railway was in the early 80s occupied by the homes of the most wealthy residents of the city, many of whom had lived in that vicinity since the old trading days when St. Paul was an upper Mississippi outpost.

Gradual changes brought about the removal of the residences of the socially elect to new districts several miles distant and the old homes have since been but evidences of decayed respectability. St. Paul's peculiar topography and many hills made it impossible for the Soo Line to acquire terminals except by travers-

ing this ancient residence district, and the required land was obtained by purchase and condemnation.

Not only is the railway forced to demolish an entire residence district, but after this is done it will have to remove hill after hill, leveling the average grade of the entire district from 50 to 75 feet before it will be possible to lay tracks. The excavation involved is enormous and constitutes the greatest piece of engineering of its kind ever attempted in the Northwest.

The railway will be forced to build many bridges to care for streets which cross its property, and these it is forced to give outright to the city as the price of its terminal facilities. Excavation will begin in the spring and two years will be required to complete the work.

## Musical Events In Boston

### GEBHARD RECITAL.

YESTERDAY afternoon in Steiner Hall, Heinrich Gebhard gave a recital of piano pieces which he has lately played in New York. There his most applauded numbers were reported to be an impromptu of Faure and fantasia by Liszt on "Rigoletto." So it was here, and the reason seemed to be that in those two pieces, by no means the most interesting on his program, Mr. Gebhard just let himself go. The playing as a rule was more marked for its intellectual grasp of the music from the standpoint of the composers than for any purpose to express the player's own feelings. In no case did Mr. Gebhard find the composer's meaning too much for him and in no case did not understate or overstate that meaning.

If any hearer expected of the Waldstein Sonata of Beethoven all that the books say is there, then Mr. Gebhard's playing of it must have been disappointing. But the Waldstein has not the original fire of the earlier sonatas; in them Beethoven invented the musical symbols which here by sheer force of reason he constructs into an edifice. In this work Beethoven was at the height of his mastery in handling materials, but those materials, the themes on which the sonata is built, have no new created loveliness of their own. In the last movement of the Waldstein, it seems as though Beethoven kept on developing and extending the music just to show in how many ways he could express the same idea and make it always tell a little more. Mr. Gebhard showed himself a judicious player in his making the sonata sound just as good as it is and no better.

The French composers were bunched together in the middle of the program, Cesar Franck first. His Prelude made an appropriate transition from the preceding music, because it is written in the Beethoven manner, with a chromatic scheme of melody to make it modern. Franck in this piece shows himself a comfortable composer, for instead of keeping the music nervously on the move from beginning to end he writes an occasional old-fashioned full cadence to give a breathing space.

It is Debussy who never stops for breath. Yes, but how marvelously he keeps his train of thought, and how tantalizingly brief he is!

The music of Helen Hoppe's "In the Ruins" was true to its title. The listener seemed to stand among dismantled, ivy-grown walls which shaped themselves back with a peopled castle and then returned again to ruins. Arthur Farwell's Indian "War Dance" may be taken in one of two ways, either as the

true type of national music or as a study in anthropology. Clayton Johns' Canzone, a lovely sounding piece, is in places almost as good as a famous ballad of Chopin; that it sounds so well may be because of a resemblance between the two.

### MME. NOYES' RECITAL.

Few of our native composers would risk giving a program made up entirely of their own works. Few could present a list with sufficient variety to make it agreeable. Madame Edith Rowena Noyes, the Boston composer, did not fear to take such a risk when last evening in Steiner hall she gave in public concert a program of her own instrumental and vocal compositions. There were three vocal songs, a soprano and a tenor aria, two duets for women's voices, two pieces for violin and piano, one piece for viola and piano, a trio for violin, cello, and piano, and five piano solos. Madame Noyes appeared in every number as pianist. Miss Nathalie Patten was the violinist, Miss Marjorie Patten, cellist and Emile Ferri played the viola.

With regard to the number of instruments and voices there was plenty of variety, but inasmuch as the general spirit of the concert reflected the less bright side of life, variety was somewhat lacking. In Madame Noyes' songs there was little or no rejecting, but in her instrumental works a livelier spirit asserted itself. The Lament for Viola was not at all sad, and the music was not at all sad. The Romance for Violin was a gladness. The trio, a well worked out piece in one movement, was written with simple motives for the piano and with flowing melodies for the violin and cello. While the piano solos which dealt with subjects of foreign travel, Venice and Versailles, were wanting in descriptive power, the closing group, dealing with pines, lake and sea, well pictured the scenery their names suggested. There were dissonances that sparkled like the waves of a lake in the afternoon summer sun, there were deeper voices of the sea and there was a long, rolling rhythm that told of waves swinging over shoals.

### NOTES.

Mr. Hammerstein is becoming an educator. He is preparing a summer course in opera for that mixed public, partly town folks who are not on vacation, partly visitors from out of town, who have possession of a big city from June to September.

Following in the wake of Miss Gertrude Farrar and of Alessandro Bonci, Madame Emma Eames is coming to Boston next month to give a concert.

## CANADIAN TOWN HAS A BIG BLAZE

LONDON, Ont.—Early today fire started in the Globe casket works. A high wind spread the flames and the firemen had hard work to save adjoining property. The loss will exceed \$225,000. Several residences near the factory were destroyed. Two firemen were caught by falling walls.

### DEBATE PENSION BILL.

WASHINGTON.—The House of Representatives is debating the pension appropriation bill. The amount carried by the bill is \$160,800,000. By agreement general debate will continue indefinitely.

## THRIFT OF IRISH SHOWN IN BANKS

DUBLIN.—The Irish are becoming increasingly thrifty, as is proved by official statistics just published. These show that in 20 years deposits and cash balances in Irish banks have greatly increased, while savings banks deposits have been more than trebled.

The people's savings deposits in savings banks have increased from about \$15,000,000 in 1888 to \$53,185,000 in 1908. Bank balances have increased from \$150,000,000 to \$240,000,000.

## TURKISH PEOPLES URGED TO UNITE IN VAST FEDERATION

Ottoman Parliament Listens With Eager Interest to a Letter From a Resident of the Empire in Afghanistan.

### AMEER IS QUOTED

CONSTANTINOPLE.—Among the many congratulatory despatches which were read at the recent opening of the Ottoman Parliament, none was listened to with greater interest than that sent by the Mehmed Aly Fehmy, a resident of Afghanistan.

It urges the federation of all the peoples of Turkish speech, from the Balkans to China, and the founding of a "Greater Turkey."

The sender is a Turkish lawyer and former official who was called to Cabool by the Ameer of Afghanistan and entrusted with the financial regeneration of the country. This is a curious detail since the Turks have always been considered mere children in financial matters and when under the new regime a thoroughgoing reform was decided on they called in a French expert, M. Laurent, to do for Turkey what Afghanistan had entrusted to Mehmed Aly Fehmy.

This interesting expatriate's message was very long but replete with remarkable ideas and proposals. It really should not have been addressed to the cosmopolitan Ottoman Parliament for it is a Turk's appeal to his kin reminding them that the dominant race throughout Persia, Khiva, Bokhara, Russian as well as Chinese Turkestan, and even Afghanistan is of Turkish descent.

He advocates not only closer relations with all these peoples, but the eventual establishment of political union, regardless of Russian and Chinese sovereignty over one part of the territories and British interests in another. However, he is convinced that such a "Greater Turkey" would add immensely to the security and prestige of friendly Britain.

Probably the most striking passage of the whole message is the Afghan Ameer's own view, for he is quoted as saying that Afghanistan is the right arm of the Turkish empire and must needs share in its weal or woe.

This is a highly significant statement, if correctly quoted, coming from the ruler of the region which for centuries has been the pivot of the whole Asiatic policy of England and Russia.

His attitude toward the Anglo-Russian accord has never been clearly understood, but it is now evident that Britain's support of parliamentary Turkey has profoundly altered oriental conditions in her favor.

The despatch was not appreciated in its full significance by the Ottoman deputies, whose attention was focused on the messages from the great powers. Germany's got extremely feeble applause, while England's and Russia's was thunderous. A message from Japan was eagerly inquired after, but none was received.

## FAMOUS LIBEL SUITS RECALLED

Other Great Men Like Roosevelt Have Become Exercised Over Statements Made in the Press.

It seems that President Roosevelt is not the first or only great man to become exercised over the freedom of the press. Napoleon once sued the editor of a London newspaper for libel and got a verdict. Leigh Hunt and his brother went to jail for two years for libelling the Prince of Wales, afterward George IV.

The alien and sedition laws were invoked to convict an editor in Vermont who had spoken evil of President John Adams. James G. Blaine instituted suit against the Indianapolis Sentinel for a particularly atrocious libel in the campaign of 1894, but the case was never tried, says the Minneapolis Journal.

Governor Pillsbury of Minnesota under threat of a \$30,000 libel suit made the St. Paul Globe retract a story that he was manipulating the election returns in 1886.

Secretary of the Interior Vilas came all the way to Minneapolis in 1886 to have William Welch indicted for an alleged libel growing out of some insurance transactions in Wisconsin years before. It was never proved.

The remarkable thing about these cases is that few or none of them came into court, and the public was robbed of the spectacle of very great or very prominent men giving their testimony on the witness stand.

The public does not stand for law-suits growing out of politics. The juries usually disagree. When they do come to a decision they often award funny damages, as one Hennepin county jury did when it gave Ignatius Donnelly a verdict of 1 cent against the Pioneer Press.

### MELBA DISCOVERS TENOR.

LONDON.—A "phenomenal" tenor will make his debut at Covent Garden in the coming Wagnerian season, and will doubtless appear in New York in due season. He is an Australian Irishman named George Kenn, and was discovered at Ballarat, where he was a journalist, by Madame Melba.

### BOND SHUNS WASHINGTON.

ST. JOHN'S, N. F.—Sir Robert Bond, premier of Newfoundland, has abandoned his proposed visit to Washington for a conference with Ambassador Bryce and Secretary Root on the fisheries question, but he will be represented at the conference by Attorney-General Kent.

## Classified Advertisements

Notes for advertisements in these columns: One insertion, 12 cents a line; three or more insertions, 10 cents a line. No advertisement taken for less than three lines. Telephone Book Bay \$30.

### REAL ESTATE.

Wylie Farm and Live Stock Co. OWNS 600 acres under water right and 1240 acres of range water; we can care for 10,000 sheep on free government range; the 600 acres put to apples or pears will net us \$300 to \$400 per acre; sheep, \$1.50 net per head; brood mares, \$200; and hogs inside \$12,000; total annual income \$205,000; we are incorporated for \$50,000; willing to increase our stock; we will sell a few shares, par value \$100. Write Roswell, N. M.

### D. D. BORUFF, Pres.

905 BOYLSTON STREET FOR RENT—Sunny suite 6 rooms, bath, steam, modern, up one flight; suitable for physician, dentist, dressmaker or light business; also as residence; possession Feb. 1. HENRY D. BENNETT, Agt., 85 Water st.

### MORTGAGES FOR SALE

FOR SALE—First mortgages netting in amounts from \$500 up; interest, principal and title guaranteed; no expense to purchasers; we have never had a foreclosure; also municipal and irrigation bonds netting 4 and 6%; also choice farm lands and fruit tracts coming under irrigation; big increase in value; sectional map, prospectus and full particulars free on application.

### The Farmers Mortgage & Loan Co.

R. A. MORRISON, President. 1715 California St. Denver, Colo.

FIVE PER CENT FIRST MORTGAGE LOANS on farms in Missouri and Kansas, worth about twice the amount of the loan. On all mortgages sold by us we make no charge for collection and remittance of interest and we see that the insurance on the buildings is renewed and taxes on the farm paid without expense or trouble to the investor. CORN BELT BANK, Kansas City, Mo., member of Kansas City Clearing House Assn.; J. J. Leonard, President; A. E. Lombard, Cashier.

### APARTMENTS TO LET

#### BRAND NEW SUITES

BRAND NEW Beacon st. suites to let, just finished; handsome block of wide brownstone front apartment houses on Beacon st. between Brookline and Cambridge; every room bright; large open space directly in the rear of the buildings; insuring light and air forever; only 2 minutes walk from Beacon street station, 14 minutes to South station; the handsome and most up-to-date suites in Brookline; engage now; rents reasonable; floor plan mailed on request. Apply to GEO. W. JOHNSTON, 1875 Beacon st., corner South street, Brookline; take Beacon st. to South street.

### WINTHROP CENTER

SUITES TO LET in new 2 family house, 7 rooms, bath and storage room, hot water heat, gas and electric light, open plumbing; view of city, near depot, grammar and high schools; references required. Address C. W. Monitor Office.

### ROOM AND BOARD

WANTED—A Christian Science family, Fall River, to take well brought up little girl (3 years) and board her; mother would have her with her at present. Call Reading Room, Fall River, for information.

NEWTONVILLE—15 min. from Boston; sunny rooms, large closets; fine location for permanent; first class table. 25 Highland ave., tel. 180-5 New York.

SIXTY rooms to let; use of kitchen; will serve breakfast; Christian Scientists preferred. 206 Huntington ave., suite 4.

DESIRABLE rooms with board; transient or permanent; correspondence solicited. SWEET, 54 West 91st st., New York.

### TO LET

TO LET—Furnished or unfurnished, large house at Chestnut Hill, five minutes walk of Boulevard car; 14 rooms, three baths, large stable, grounds, fruit trees, fine view in America seen from piazza. For terms address A. 4. Monitor Office.

TO SUBLET, at the Hotel Canterbury, Charleston, West, a sunny furnished 3 room suite with bath. Apply at The Canterbury.

### ARTS

JOHN H. TEARLE, Artist and Publisher. Texts, illuminated mottoes, water color paintings and other works of art; inventor of the "Teale Lesson Book Maker"; catalogue free on application. Studio and saleroom 7 Wyoming st., Roxbury, Boston, Mass.

### FIREPLACES

SEND FOR OUR ILLUSTRATED catalog containing 67 cuts and price list of range, brick mantel fireplaces. PHILADELPHIA AND BOSTON FACE BRICK CO., Dept. 35, 165 Milk st., Boston, Mass.

### MISCELLANEOUS

WANTED—You to send for our free catalog of materials and prices on hosiery and made-to-measure underwear. OHIO TEXTILE CO., Painesville, Ohio.

### J. J. HILL'S LINES

#### TO BE PARALLELED

Harriman Renews Contest in Colorado as Result of Sale of Colorado & Southern to the Burlington.

DENVER, Col.—E. H. Harriman has ordered the engineering department of the Union Pacific railroad to at once parallel the lines of the Colorado & Southern in the northern part of the state.

A construction force of 1000 men will be thrown into the field as soon as it can be organized, and the renewal of the fight between Harriman and James J. Hill, which was predicted by Wall street as a result of the sale of Colorado & Southern to the Burlington, has begun.

Another force of Union Pacific surveyors has been put in the field to locate a line from Pueblo to Durango, at which point the Union Pacific is to connect with a line to be constructed by the Southern Pacific from the main line in Arizona to Durango. The Union Pacific will then connect these with the main tracks at Denver.

## LADEN SCHOONER STRIKES SHORE

BALTIMORE, Md.—Advises received here report the stranding of the big three-masted schooner Pendleton Satisfaction, laden with railroad ties, bound from Brunswick, Ga., to Perth Amboy, N. J., early Monday, near Little Island on the Virginia coast.

The seas are running so high that life savers cannot reach the vessel, which lies about 300 yards from shore. A wrecking tug has been despatched from Norfolk to the assistance of the stranded craft. The Pendleton Satisfaction was built at Bath, Me., in 1888 and is owned by the Pendleton Brothers.

### SCHOOLS

#### GET AN EDUCATION

That will be of use to you; thorough individual training for all ages from 15 to 50 at Franklin Academy, 136 Boylston st. Boston; the placing graduates in positions as stenographers, bookkeepers, secretaries and teachers.

LOVING VILLA SCHOOL. Arlington Heights (Suburb of Boston), Mass. A Home and Day School for young women, girls and boys. College preparatory, etc. Pupils admitted at age of seven. Pupils may enroll at any time. For detailed information address Mrs. LOUISE MAEDER BEAY, Pa. D. Principal, or MISS VIOLA E. A. MAEDER, B. A., Assistant Principal.

MANOR SCHOOL, Stamford, Conn.—A boarding school for boys; graduates in nearly every college and technical school; beautiful location; excellent equipment; junior department. For information and terms, address Head Master, Manor School, Stamford, Conn.

SCHOOL FOR BOYS, The Allen School, West Newton, Mass., Box X; college preparation; certificates given; small junior department; athletic director; illustrated catalogue describes special features. Bookkeeping guaranteed in 30 days. Instruction by certified public accountant.

SNYDER BUSINESS SCHOOL, 801 Monmouth, on Jackson Blvd., Chicago, Ill. MISS FERNANDE SCHIRMANN, Teacher of French and German, 35 Beville st., suite 8.

### MUSIC

#### GERRISH STUDIO OF MUSIC

Pianoforte and voice. Miss LUCY FRANCES GERRISH, 140 Boylston st., Boston.

#### TEACHER OF SINGING.

372 Boylston st., Boston, Mass.

### MUSICAL INSTRUMENTS

#### WHOLESALE AND RETAIL PIANOS

FACTORY REPRESENTATIVE: Kimball, Price & People, Marshall & Wendell, Princeton, Draper Bros., Leslie Bros., etc. 813 Prospect Ave., O'Brien Building.

#### MILTON R. SLOCUM

CLEVELAND, OHIO. Main 2681

### SITUATIONS WANTED

POSITION IN CHICAGO by young lady stenographer; eight years experience; typewriter, law, insurance. Address PUBLIC STEENOGRAPHER, 904 Nat'l Life Bldg., Chicago.

A POSITION as working housekeeper wanted in Christian Science family; good cook; capable of taking full charge; best references. Address A. J. Monitor Office.

WANTED—Position as governess by young lady who can teach English and German; also the needlework, Christian Scientist. Address K. E. Monitor Office.

LADY would like position as attendant or housekeeper for family of one; capable of taking full charge. Address A. J. G. Monitor Office.

WANTED—By competent seamstress work in families by day or week; suit waits a specialty. Address G. 2. Monitor Office.

LADY with experience as teacher and in business desires position of trust with Christian Scientists. C. 5. Monitor Office.

### HELP WANTED

CROCKERY SALESMAN, first class, experienced man, to travel for western jobbing house in Kansas and Missouri; references must be AL. MERCANTILE REFERENCE & BOND ASSOCIATION, room 209, 387 Washington.

WORKING housekeeper wanted to take charge of small sanitarium, Christian Scientist preferred. DOCTOR, P. O. Box 1865, Boston.

WANTED—New England woman (Christian Scientist); good plain cook; used to farm life as cook and housekeeper in family of three, in the country. Address NEW HAMPSHIRE, Monitor Office.

### WANTED

CUSTOM card work in shorthand, typewriting, proofreading, etc. AMANTENES, 23 St. Stephen st., suite 4; tel. B. B. 1610-4.

### DENTISTRY

W. J. CORD—Dentist, 901 Victoria Bldg., Locust and 8th streets; opposite post-office. Both phones, St. Louis, Mo.

### LADIES' SPECIALTIES

MISS BREWING. Shampooing and manicuring. Berkeley Bldg. Room 514.

### HOUSEHOLD NEEDS

A DUSTLESS home with the wonderful chemically treated cloth that dusts, cleans and polishes everything; injures nothing; no dust in the air; improves with washing; postpaid 25c; your address for particulars; agents wanted. HOWARD DUSTLESS DUSTER, 164C Federal st., Boston, Mass.

### COMES TO STUDY

#### NEW YORK TUBES

Albert H. Stanley, General Manager of London Underground System, Is Now at the Waldorf-Astoria.

NEW YORK—Albert H. Stanley, a director and the general manager of the underground railway system of London, is at the Waldorf-Astoria. He was formerly general manager of the Public Service Corporation of New Jersey and of the United Railway system of Detroit. He is here to look over the New York city railways, especially the subway systems, the river tubes and the new terminals of the Pennsylvania and the New York Central.

Mr. Stanley reports a very satisfactory condition as to traffic on the London Underground Electric Railway Company's system. Since he took charge of the property two years ago the service has shown a marked improvement. Trains are run at a very high rate of speed and at very close intervals.

Mr. Stanley expects to return to London at the end of the month to resume his work with the Underground Electric Railway Company, and is using his time here to familiarize himself with the progress of underground electric traction in this city.



# Latest News of the Financial and Business World

## MARKET NARROW AND IRREGULAR, CHANGES SMALL

Trading on Both Exchanges Is Confined to the Professional Element Largely and Business Remains Quiet.

## NORFOLK IS HIGHER

Considerable irregularity was in evidence this morning in the trading on the New York and Boston markets. In Wall street there was a manifest weakness in all of the leading issues which lasted for the first 15 minutes when prices began to harden. Then quotations were marked up fractionally for most of the leaders and the entire market became strong. Business was dull, however, and the trading was without special feature.

Norfolk and Western moved up two points during the first hour to 91 and was the strongest stock on the board. The increased coal traffic due to cold weather prevailing is supposed to have been influential in boosting the price of the stock.

Union Pacific at the end of the first hour was selling at 179 1/2, unchanged from last night's closing. Support for this stock seems to be lacking when other issues are weak and the stock is allowed to drift along with the market. There is no news to affect this stock, and the only analysis of the situation offered is that the big interests desire to see a lower level before they buy back stock which they unloaded when it was selling around 185.

Chesapeake & Ohio was inclined to be active and the price rose 3/4 to 60 1/2. Reading, at the end of the first hour, was selling an eighth under the opening at 137 1/2. Of the industrial smelters seemed to show the most strength, advancing from 84 1/2 to 71 1/2. The Boston market, after a showing of weakness, became steady and price changes were small, fractional losses prevailing around noon for most of the leading securities, but the trading was of small volume and without feature. Both the New York and local markets were narrow, trading having been confined to the professional element.

Illinois Central rose from 144 1/2, the opening, to 145 1/2 before noon. Missouri Pacific advanced 3/4 to 71 1/2. The Boston market, after a showing of weakness, became steady and price changes were small, fractional losses prevailing around noon for most of the leading securities, but the trading was of small volume and without feature. Both the New York and local markets were narrow, trading having been confined to the professional element.

Wisconsin Central was conspicuously strong during the afternoon, gaining 2 1/2 from the opening price. Other leading Wall street securities which had made good advances during the forenoon lost most of their gains in the early afternoon. Trading continued very dull. On the local market (Seaside) sold off two points and was selling at 131 around 2 o'clock. Granby declined nearly 3 points to 102 1/2. The copper generally were under the opening prices. The attributed cause was a further decline in the price of the metal today.

## THE GRAIN MARKET.

C. F. & G. W. Eddy, Inc., of the Boston Chamber of Commerce, received the following from their Chicago correspondent: Wheat—Firm with rather light trade. The visible supply showed a good decrease and has considerable influence on the market. This is the first large decrease and the bulls claimed it was the beginning of a steady downward movement of wheat stocks. The local shorts were fairly good buyers and offerings at the advance were not large. There was, however, some profit taking on the ground that prices had improved about 3 cents from the low of last week.

Corn—A little firmer on moderate receipts. Considerable short corn, it was claimed, was sold a few days ago on the belief in a considerable increase in the movement, and as prices have hardened some since then there has been considerable covering.

Oats—Market steady with prices also showing some gain on light movement. The demand, however, continues only in moderate proportions.

## THE COTTON MARKET.

NEW YORK—The cotton market opened easy, 1 to 7 points lower. March, 9.50; April, 9.46; May, 9.42; June, 9.37; July, 9.35; August, 9.33.

LIVERPOOL—Cotton business: Demand fair; prices steady. American middling upland 5.23. Sales 10,000, 200 for speculation and export. Receipts 32,000, 28,100 American. Futures opened steady.

## VENEZUELA TERMS MOST READY.

CARACAS, Venezuela—A protocol for the arbitration of the disputes between the United States and Venezuela has been practically agreed upon by W. I. Buchanan, the special commissioner of the United States, and the Gomez administration.

## CHRISTIAN SCIENCE LECTURE.

NEW ROCHELLE, N. Y.—Frank H. Leonard, C. S. B., of Brooklyn, N. Y., will deliver a lecture on Christian Science here for the first Church of Christ, Scientist, in the church edifice, 19 Locust avenue, Jan. 31, 1909, at 3:30 P. M.

## NEW YORK STOCKS

NEW YORK—Following are the opening, high, low and last sales of the principal active stocks to 2:40 p. m.:

	Open	High	Low	Last
Amalgamated Copper	78 1/2	79 1/2	77 1/2	78 1/2
Amer. Car & Foundry	48 1/2	49 1/2	47 1/2	48 1/2
Amer. Tel. & Tel.	109	109	108	109
Amer. Sugar	102	102	101	102
Amer. Tobacco	123 1/2	124 1/2	122 1/2	123 1/2
Anaconda	46 1/2	47 1/2	45 1/2	46 1/2
Atchafalpa	99	99 1/2	98 1/2	99 1/2
Atchafalpa pref.	100 1/2	100 1/2	100 1/2	100 1/2
Baltimore & Ohio	31	31 1/2	30 1/2	31 1/2
Brooklyn Rapid Transit	70 1/2	71 1/2	69 1/2	70 1/2
Canadian Pacific	124 1/2	125 1/2	123 1/2	124 1/2
Central Leather	10 1/2	11	10	10 1/2
Chesapeake & Ohio	60	61 1/2	60	60 1/2
Chicago & Alton	67	67 1/2	66 1/2	67 1/2
Chicago Great Western	8 1/2	8 1/2	8 1/2	8 1/2
Colorado Fuel & Iron	49 1/2	49 1/2	49 1/2	49 1/2
Colorado Southern	66	66	66	66
Consolidated Gas	127 1/2	128 1/2	126 1/2	127 1/2
Erie	20 1/2	20 1/2	20 1/2	20 1/2
Great Northern pref.	145 1/2	145 1/2	145 1/2	145 1/2
Illinois Central	144 1/2	145 1/2	144 1/2	145 1/2
Kansas & Texas	42 1/2	43 1/2	41 1/2	42 1/2
Louisville & Nashville	124 1/2	125 1/2	123 1/2	124 1/2
Mexican Central	23	23 1/2	22 1/2	23 1/2
Missouri Pacific	70 1/2	71 1/2	69 1/2	70 1/2
National Lead	73 1/2	74 1/2	72 1/2	73 1/2
New York Central	129 1/2	130 1/2	128 1/2	129 1/2
N. Y. N. H. & H.	109	109	108	109
Norfolk & Western	91	91 1/2	90 1/2	91 1/2
Norfolk Pacific	138 1/2	139 1/2	137 1/2	138 1/2
Northwestern	128 1/2	129 1/2	127 1/2	128 1/2
Pennsylvania	123 1/2	124 1/2	122 1/2	123 1/2
People's Gas	101 1/2	102 1/2	100 1/2	101 1/2
Pressed Steel Car	41 1/2	42 1/2	40 1/2	41 1/2
Reading	136 1/2	137 1/2	135 1/2	136 1/2
Republic Steel	25	25 1/2	24 1/2	25 1/2
Rock Island pref.	59	59 1/2	58 1/2	59 1/2
Rock Island & L.	78	78 1/2	77 1/2	78 1/2
Southern Pacific	119 1/2	120 1/2	118 1/2	119 1/2
Southern Railway	25 1/2	26 1/2	24 1/2	25 1/2
St. Paul	148 1/2	149 1/2	147 1/2	148 1/2
Texas Pacific	34 1/2	35 1/2	33 1/2	34 1/2
Union Pacific	178 1/2	179 1/2	177 1/2	178 1/2
U. S. Rubber	32 1/2	33 1/2	31 1/2	32 1/2
U. S. Rubber pref.	104 1/2	105 1/2	103 1/2	104 1/2
U. S. Steel	32	32 1/2	31 1/2	32 1/2
U. S. Steel pref.	119 1/2	120 1/2	118 1/2	119 1/2
Wabash	19 1/2	20 1/2	18 1/2	19 1/2
Wisconsin Central	40	41 1/2	39 1/2	40 1/2
Westinghouse Electric	81	81 1/2	80 1/2	81 1/2

## BONDS.

	Opening	High	Low	Closing
Amer. Tel. & Tel. conv.	102 1/2	103 1/2	101 1/2	102 1/2
Atchafalpa 4 1/2	92	93	91	92
Atchafalpa 4 1/2	100 1/2	101 1/2	99 1/2	100 1/2
Interboro Met. 4 1/2	79 1/2	80 1/2	78 1/2	79 1/2
Japan 4 1/2	91 1/2	92 1/2	90 1/2	91 1/2
N. Y. City 4 1/2 new	112 1/2	113 1/2	111 1/2	112 1/2
Pennsylvania conv. 1910	102 1/2	103 1/2	101 1/2	102 1/2
Reading 4 1/2	100	101	99	100
Union Pacific 4 1/2	104 1/2	105 1/2	103 1/2	104 1/2
United States Steel 4 1/2	103 1/2	104 1/2	102 1/2	103 1/2
Westinghouse conv.	90 1/2	91 1/2	89 1/2	90 1/2

## GOVERNMENT BONDS.

	Opening	High	Low	Closing
U. S. Reg. 3 1/2	102 1/2	103 1/2	101 1/2	102 1/2
do coupon	103	104	102	103
U. S. Reg. 3 1/2	100 1/2	101 1/2	99 1/2	100 1/2
do coupon	101 1/2	102 1/2	100 1/2	101 1/2
U. S. Reg. 4 1/2	102 1/2	103 1/2	101 1/2	102 1/2
do coupon	103 1/2	104 1/2	102 1/2	103 1/2
Panama 2 1/2	101 1/2	102 1/2	100 1/2	101 1/2
do coupon	102 1/2	103 1/2	101 1/2	102 1/2
Dist. Columbia 4 1/2	101	102	100	101
Philippine 4 1/2	100	101	99	100

## SHIPPING NEWS.

The British steamer Domingo de Larrinaga, Capt. C. H. Ferrell, came up the harbor this morning, and berthed at National docks, East Boston, about 11 o'clock. Captain Ferrell reports that he ran into a northeasterly gale Sunday morning which continued all day. The vessel was in the gulf stream at the time and as the gale was blowing directly against the current it kicked up a wicked sea, so that the Larrinaga was barely able to log six knots all day. The steamer brought in a cargo of quebracho, hides, wool and miscellaneous freight.

The steam trawler Spray, Captain Michael Green, arrived at the wharf late Monday and reaped a rich harvest. The market was almost barren and fancy prices were bid for the 38,000 pounds of haddock and 2000 pounds of cod brought in by the trawler. The haddock were quickly disposed of at \$4.50 per hundredweight.

Some of the vessels arriving at the wharf this morning were covered with ice. On account of the few fares coming in prices are still high. The following arrivals were noted today: Sadie M. Numan 14,800 pounds, Manhasett, 22,000 pounds, Evelyn L. Thompson 9,500 pounds, Pontiac 9,000 pounds.

...add sold to buyers today at \$4.75 to \$6.25 per hundredweight, large cod at \$5.75 to \$6.25, small cod \$5.25 to \$6.25, large hake \$7.25, small hake \$5.25, cusk \$4.75, pollock \$4.25 to \$5.25.

The steel bark Belmont, Captain Ladd, sailed today for Buenos Ayres with a large cargo of lumber. In her holds she carries 1,224,038 feet of white pine, 50,427 feet of oak, 25,478 feet of ash and 15,111 feet of poplar, while on deck she has 231,673 feet of white pine. This is the first time the vessel has been in service for eight months. Last July the Belmont was moored at the Grand Junction docks, East Boston, when that terminal was destroyed by fire. Before she could be gotten away from the pier she was so badly damaged that the owners decided to abandon her to the underwriters. After several weeks the claims were finally adjusted, the insurance companies paying the owners a certain sum and the latter retaining the ownership of the bark. She was then repaired at a cost of about \$20,000.

The new gas buoys established in Vineyard sound by the lighthouse board, as a result of the conference with captains of coastwise steamers and other vessels, are declared to be of great benefit by mariners navigating those waters. Captain Barrett of the steamer Massachusetts says that they are the best aids that the lighthouse department has established for years.

## SALE OF BONDS MEANS A SAVING OF BIG EXPENSE

Boston & Maine Flotation Will Effect an Economy of More Than a Hundred Thousand Annually.

## REFUNDING NOTES

An annual saving to the road estimated at \$110,000 will result from the sale of bonds by the Boston & Maine Railroad Company. These bonds, which are offered for public subscription by William A. Read & Company, of Boston and New York, are the remainder of an issue of \$11,700,000 bearing 4 1/2 per cent interest and running for 20 years. The subscription price is 105 1/2 to net 4.10 per cent.

President Tuttle states that these bonds are issued to refund short-time notes and other maturing securities, also to reimburse the Boston & Maine for expenditures for permanent additions, improvements, etc.

Under Massachusetts laws, no mortgage can be placed on Boston & Maine property without including this new issue of bonds under the lien equally with any obligations authorized under such mortgage.

The issue is a legal investment for savings banks in Massachusetts, Maine, New Hampshire and Connecticut. In connection with this it may be well to state that under the present laws of Massachusetts additional bonds can be issued only to the amount of the par value and the premium of the capital stock of the company hereafter issued. It is understood that the proceeds derived from the sale of the above-mentioned bonds provide for all present financial requirements of the company.

At the present time the Boston & Maine Railroad Company has no outstanding mortgage bonds, and a \$1,000,000 assumed issue is the only mortgage lien on any of its properties directly owned.

During the past ten years the Boston & Maine Railroad Company has expended and charged to income for new equipment, additions, betterments, etc., a total of more than \$7,000,000. In the same time the aggregate amount of dividends paid by the company, preferred and common, was in excess of \$17,400,000.

The dividend record of the Boston & Maine has been a highly creditable one. During the past 70 years the company has paid cash dividends, and at the present time it is disbursing at the rate of 6 per cent per annum on \$31,395,206 of preferred and common stock, \$28,245,466 of which is the junior issue. During the past six years the company has sold \$4,827,500 stock, par value, for cash, at premiums aggregating \$3,103,875, which premium is equal to an average of about 70 per cent of all the stock sold during the period mentioned.

The company's gross receipts during late years have shown steady improvement, having risen from \$34,894,608 in 1904, to \$38,990,749 in the fiscal year ended June 30, 1908. Last year its surplus over and above all charges, taxes, etc., allowing for the \$863,795 new equipment charged to operating expenses, amounted to \$1,615,291. This showing was made notwithstanding the exceptionally unfavorable conditions that prevailed during a greater part of the fiscal period.

Thus far in the current fiscal year the management has pursued a campaign of aggressive expensive reductions. The November curtailment in that item was more than \$300,000, while in October the amount of reduction closely approximated \$344,000. The loss in gross, also, has been gradually reduced since July last, the November statement showing the smallest decline, save that for September, since the beginning of the new fiscal year. With two more months as good as November, the company will have net earnings sufficient to cover all charges and dividends for the entire fiscal year, including interest on the new issue of bonds.

Monthly statements of earnings of the Boston & Maine are considerably more in detail than the majority of reporting roads, as they contain the exact proportions of all items constituting the company's income account for each given period. For the five months ended November 30 last a surplus over and above all charges and taxes of \$1,702,148 was recorded, being an increase of \$200,590, or 18 per cent, as compared with the corresponding period a year ago. After the deduction of the five months' proportion of preferred and common stock dividends, there was left a final surplus of \$945,037, an increase of \$367,878, or about 63 per cent.

The company's statements to the interstate commerce commission at Washington agree with those issued to the public. Therefore, it is possible to arrive at the correct status of operations for any given period. For November the \$304,000 curtailment in expenses was due largely to more efficient operation, as maintenance expenditures were cut but \$100,000, which compare with a saving of over \$204,000 in traffic, transportation and general expenses, all but about \$8000 of which was in transportation, the ratio of that item to gross operating revenues having been 44.2 per cent.

The city of London consumes 9,000,000 tons of coal every year.

## BOSTON STOCKS

BOSTON—Following are the opening, high, low and last sales of the principal active stocks to 2:40 p. m.:

	Open	High	Low	Last
Adventure	8 1/2	9	8 1/2	8 1/2
Anaconda	46 1/2	47 1/2	45 1/2	46 1/2
Aradrian	3	3	3	3
Arizona Commercial	36	36 1/2	35 1/2	36 1/2
Atlantic	16 1/2	16 1/2	16 1/2	16 1/2
Bute Coalition	29	29 1/2	28 1/2	29 1/2
Calumet & Arizona	114	114 1/2	113 1/2	114 1/2
Centennial	31	31 1/2	30 1/2	31 1/2
Consolidated Mercury	210	210	210	210
Copper Range	78	78 1/2	77 1/2	78 1/2
Daly-West	10	10 1/2	10	10 1/2
Elm River	214	214 1/2	213 1/2	214 1/2
Franklin	18 1/2	18 1/2	18 1/2	18 1/2
Granby	103 1/2	104 1/2	102 1/2	103 1/2
Greene-Cans	112 1/2	113 1/2	111 1/2	112 1/2
La Salle	14 1/2	15 1/2	14 1/2	14 1/2
Mass.	51 1/2	52 1/2	50 1/2	51 1/2
Mex. Con	414	414 1/2	413 1/2	414 1/2
Michigan	12 1/2	12 1/2	12 1/2	12 1/2
Mohawk	66	66	66	66
Norfolk	18 1/2	18 1/2	18 1/2	18 1/2
North Butte	31	31 1/2	30 1/2	31 1/2
Old Dominion	44 1/2	44 1/2	44 1/2	44 1/2
Oscoda	131	131 1/2	130 1/2	131 1/2
Parrot	28 1/2	28 1/2	28 1/2	28 1/2
Quincy	93	93 1/2	92 1/2	93 1/2
Rhode Island	5	5	5	5
Shannon	16 1/2	16 1/2	16 1/2	16 1/2
Superior Copper	43 1/2	44 1/2	42 1/2	43 1/2
Tennessee	16 1/2	16 1/2	16 1/2	16 1/2
Trinity	16 1/2	16 1/2	16 1/2	16 1/2
Utah Consolidated	44	44 1/2	43 1/2	44 1/2
Utah Copper Co.	44	44 1/2	43 1/2	44 1/2
Victoria	434	434 1/2	433 1/2	434 1/2
Winona	51 1/2	52 1/2	50 1/2	51 1/2
Wolverine	130	130 1/2	129 1/2	130 1/2
Wyandott	334	334 1/2	333 1/2	334 1/2

## RAILROADS.

	Open	High	Low	Last
Boston & Albany	286 1/2	287 1/2	285 1/2	286 1/2
Boston & Maine	129 1/2	130 1/2	128 1/2	129 1/2
Boston & Maine	129 1/2	130 1/2	128 1/2	129 1/2
N. Y. N. H. & H.	109	109 1/2	108 1/2	109 1/2
Old Colony	200	200	200	200
Union Pacific	178 1/2	179 1/2	177 1/2	178 1/2
West End	92	92 1/2	91 1/2	92 1/2
do pref.	108	108 1/2	107 1/2	108 1/2

## TELEPHONE.

	Open	High	Low	Last
Amer. Tel. & Tel.	128 1/2	129 1/2	127 1/2	128 1/2
Cumulative T. & T.	128	128 1/2	127 1/2	128 1/2
New England Tel.	131	131 1/2	130 1/2	131 1/2
Western Tel. pref.	81	81 1/2	80 1/2	81 1/2



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## Metropolitan Museum of Fine Arts

The museum, in Central Park, New York, opposite East 82d street, occupies a plot of ground at one time called Deer Park. It was started in October, 1869, by the art committee of the Union League.

Incorporated in 1870, the park department offered to furnish a building if it were transferred from its first home, the Douglas mansion, on West 14th street. In 1880 the first section was completed. At the same time an agreement was made to allow the public to visit the museum without cost four days a week. The public in 1890 sent in so many petitions for free admission on Sundays that this was granted the same year, though it meant a great monetary loss.

It is said that the value of its exhibits cannot be computed, though some of the statisticians have set the total at half a billion dollars. J. Pierpont Morgan is a leader in its organization.

More than 800,000 persons visited the museum in 1907. This attendance was exceeded but once, in 1903, when the new wing was completed, the total being but 2000 more.

The city appropriates \$160,000 a year for the museum, and even that sum

would be inadequate were it not for the help of its many rich patrons.

The most costly painting is Meissonier's "Friedland," purchased for \$65,000. An alabaster statue of Teie, wife of a Pharaoh of Egypt, dating back to 1800 B. C., is said to be the oldest piece of sculpture.

The jade collection of the late Heber R. Bishop is the rarest of its kind in the world. Many of the pieces are without a duplicate.

A fund has been set aside to purchase the best works of modern American painters and sculptors.

The musical exhibit contains instruments of all kinds, from ancient times to date, while the crystal exhibit is unique.

The library, for which Heber R. Bishop subscribed the first \$5000, about 28 years ago, contains a large number of extremely rare old works and costly examples of modern printing and engraving.

Only recently a collection of rare laces was discovered hidden away in a store-room, and it is said that many other priceless collections have never been placed on exhibition, owing to lack of space.

## Manual Education

The natural environment of the average child is not that of books but that of work. We cannot all be poets or playwrights. Some of us must do the work of the world, and about nine tenths of the work of the world is manual. Therefore, it is logical to say that education must be first, last and all the time manual, so far as the larger part of the training is concerned. Even those whose lives are to be devoted to intellectual pursuits need a certain amount of training that will teach them to work with their hands, in order to maintain a just balance between the intellectual and the physical. The school, of course, should stand for the triumph of mind over matter; yet, with a more general distribution of culture, we may live to see civilization so far advanced that a man may be highly intellectual and still spend most of his time in the doing of manual work.—Henry Bush-Brown in the Craftsman.

## Interpreting the Rule

Years ago the Boston & Albany Railroad made a rule that passengers should not ride on tickets intended to be used in the opposite direction from that in which they were journeying. One day the conductor came to a well-dressed middle-aged lady, just after leaving Worcester on the western-bound express, who handed him a ticket from Palmer to Worcester. He protested that, although very sorry, the rules of the company wouldn't allow him to take that ticket. The lady said that she had bought it in good faith, but had never before an opportunity to use it, and intimated with studied politeness, that all such regulations were senseless. And she finally remarked: "I am willing to ride backward all the way, if that will be any comfort to you." He took the ticket.—Good Government.

There is a relation between the hours of our life and the centuries of time. As the air I breathe is drawn from the great repositories of nature, as the light on my book is yielded by a star, a hundred millions of miles distant, as the poise of my body depends on the equilibrium of centrifugal and centripetal forces, so the hours should be instructed by the ages, and the ages explained by the hours.—Emerson.

## A Slight Mistake

"Your hair wants cutting badly, sir," said a barber insinuatingly to a customer. "No, it doesn't," replied the man in the chair; "it wants cutting nicely. You cut it badly last time."—Human Life.

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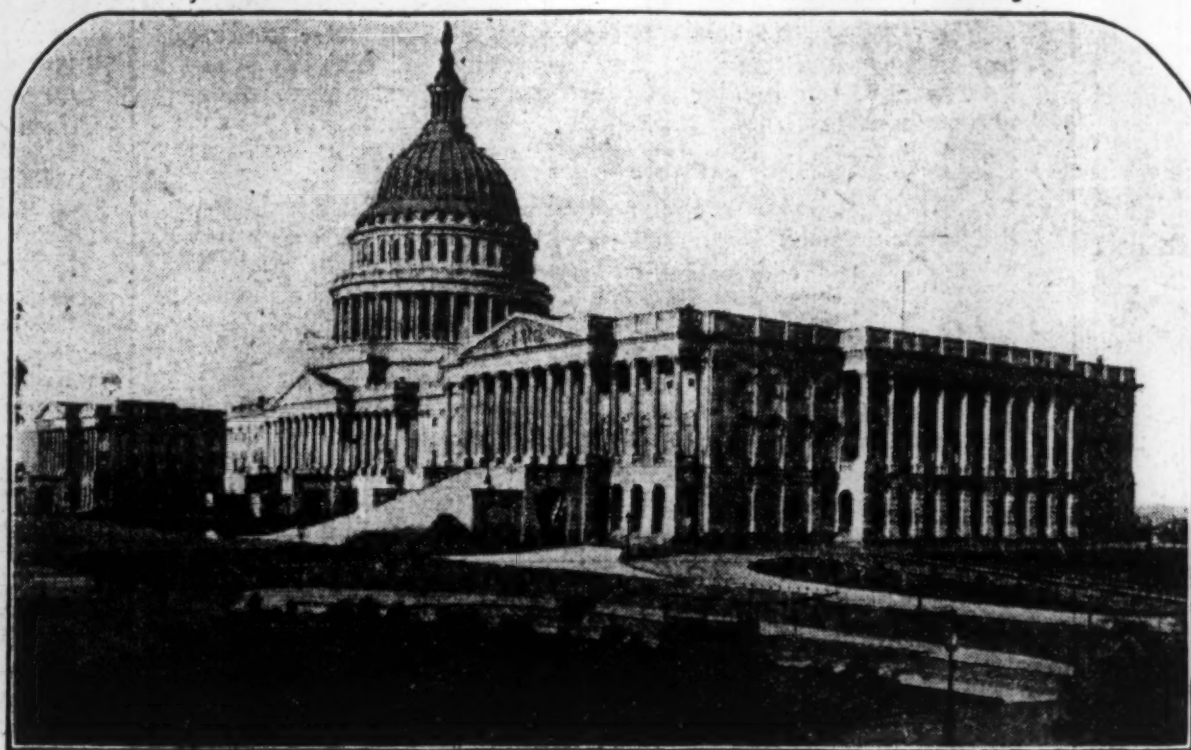
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THE CENTER OF THE UNITED STATES.  
Where the House and Senate of Our National Congress Transact Business.

### The Capitol at Washington

Ericson, Columbus and a succeeding host of intrepid voyagers sailed, wrought and blazed the way to what is after all the chief human marvel of the ages, that "New World" order culminating architecturally at the Capitol Hill of the foremost nation of the American continent.

By its dominant site, its majestic terracing above the city beneath it, the stately extent of colonnaded walls and commanding dome of softest gray, this Capitol at Washington, massive and enduring, yet gleaming wondrous graceful in the light of day and in fascinating luminance by night, is a structure unsurpassed. In extreme dimensions 750 by 350 feet, strong stylobate-story and superimposed Corinthian colonnades are elegantly, temperately classic. The immense step-ways of the eastern front impart a pyramidal effect, with grand basic value for the architectural composition. Contemplated extension of the grand central feature forward by a superb colonnade and pediment will be the perfecting master-stroke in this architectural result of four centuries' exploiting of the western continent by the eastern continent's civilized elements.

### Excellent Fruit Salads

Cherry Salad—Cherries canned uncrystallized are the best to use for this salad. Mix the cherries with some blanched walnuts or almonds, leaving a bitter one in with the latter. For the uncrystallized fruit make a dressing of olive oil, with a little vinegar or salt if liked. Serve the dish very cold with meats or game.

Apples and Bananas—Peel, core and cut into dice two good apples; peel and cut up two bananas which are firm and not overripe; mix with chopped or stripped celery a few blanched walnuts or almonds, and after thoroughly chilling serve with a well-seasoned French paprika dressing or with mayonnaise.

Celery and Endive Salad—Take fresh celery and cut several stalks into fine strips, add to this French endive, also cut into strips; mix with English walnuts which have been blanched and cut into small pieces and serve either with a mayonnaise dressing or a French dressing to which has been added plenty of paprika.

four other historical panels surround the rotunda. Externally the dome height is 285 feet to the crest of the surmounting statue of Liberty. The external dome, the colonnaded portico and stately dome looming above him—pronounced to a vast through those eternal words of his second inaugural: "With malice toward none, with charity for all, with firmness in the right as God gives us to see the right, let us strive on to finish the work we are in; to bind up the nation's wounds; to care for him who has borne the battle, for his widow and for his orphan; to do all which shall achieve, and cherish a just and lasting peace, among ourselves and with all nations."

Entrance by the stately steps from which the Presidents regularly deliver their inaugural addresses, is the most impressive entry into the Capitol, leading straight to the grand rotunda, reception hall for the people. Here rises the majestic dome, crowning a gallery of circular room 96 feet diameter by 180 feet high, to the crown of an internal dome allegorically frescoed by Brumidi. Trumbull's series of four panels representing scenes of the revolution, and

### PICTURE PUZZLE



Girl's name.

### Three Sieves

Before we allow ourselves to find fault with any person behind his back, we should ask ourselves:—1. Is it true? 2. Is it kind? 3. Is it necessary?

### Nothing but the Truth

"This world is but a fleeting show," remarked the man with the quotation habit. "Yes, that's right," rejoined the observing person, "and some of us find that all the good seats are occupied."—Chicago News.

### TODAY'S PUZZLE

A NUMBER PUZZLE.  
Forty-five is a peculiar number. It can be divided into four parts, of which the first is the sum, so that if 2 be added to the first portion, 2 subtracted from the second, the third divided by 2 and the fourth multiplied by 2 the result will be the same.

What are these four portions?  
ANSWER TO THE LAST PUZZLE.  
Hidden Proverb Puzzle: Look before you leap.

Get thy spindle and distaff ready and God will send flax.—Old proverb.

## How California Got the Smyrna Fig

Laura Farlow, telling how the agricultural department sends out its envoys to all parts of the world in the interest of the American agriculturist and horticulturist, relates in the "Strand" this interesting experience with regard to the introduction of the Smyrna fig into California.

The fruit growers of California, with their marvelous soil and climate, called for the best fig in the world, and W. T. Swingle was soon on his way to Asia Minor to get a supply. After many adventures he succeeded and our western orchards were soon growing the figs. Their progress was watched with eager eyes. Alas! the fruit fell to the ground quite green, in a most inexplicable way.

Off went another explorer to the fig's distant home, and there found the clue to the mystery. This lay in the curious process known as "caprification." It seems that there exists in Southern Europe a wild fig, or caprifig, which at certain seasons fairly swarms with tiny gnat-like insects, or blastophaga. Branches of the caprifig with their insect inhabitants are hung up in trees of the true Smyrna variety, and the little creatures, covering themselves with pollen as

they emerge from the interior, fertilize the neighboring fruit. It is a process known to many generations of growers in the warm South, but until investigations were undertaken by the department of agriculture, not fully understood by the ambitious growers of California.

Swingle brought back with him great quantities of the caprifigs. Once more the Californians took hope, only, however, to be discouraged a second time. To Washington's dismay it was found that the figs had left their tiny inmates behind. There was nothing for it but to take a third trip overseas for a few millions of tiny insects, to which it may be truly said the golden state is now indebted for a product worth millions a year.

## Seasonable Matrimony

"Mother, I want to get married this winter."

"Very well, my daughter; but don't throw yourself away."

"Oh, no; I am going to marry a nice man."

"I must say, dear, I think a coal man would be more seasonable."—Baltimore American.

## What the King Bestows

King Edward resolved to retrench this Christmas by utilizing the India shawls, which are still so numerous that they fill two great closets in Buckingham Palace. East Indian Rajahs and other potentates gave hundreds of these shawls to the late Queen. They are valuable, as fine as cobwebs. Some, of voluminous width, can be drawn through a finger ring. But their coloring is so vivid that no English woman can wear them—in England, at least. They were useless to the women to whom Queen Victoria used to give them as bridal or Christmas presents. But British matrons are always pleased to be remembered by their ruler and his list of friends is a long one.

## Make Music Merrier

Dr. W. H. Cummings, principal of the Guildhall School of Music, has joined in the idea for merrier music.

"I believe I am on perfectly safe ground," he says, "when I state that the majority of the works of British composers in vogue at the present moment are of a lugubrious and depressing character. Following the example of the music writers, our singers seem to dote on the sad and tragic. If these songs were rendered for the real pathos which it is the highest art to express there would be no cause for mourning; but evidently it is their sheer morbidity that attracts."

"I should regard brightness in music as an indication of approaching genius. It is more easy to cry than to laugh."

It is related of Tamerlane that, when closely pursued by his enemies, he took refuge in a ruined building, where, left to his solitary musings, he espied an ant tugging and striving to carry a single grain of corn. His unavailing efforts were repeated 69 times, and at each brave attempt, as soon as he reached a certain projecting point, he fell back with his burden, unable to surmount it; when lo! the seventieth time he bore away his spoil in triumph, and left the wondering hero reanimated and exulting in the hope of future victory.

—Orison Sweet Marden.

## Hotel Profits.

Some radical views of the hotel business are entertained by one hotel man in New York, who is too modest to permit the use of his name. William C. Muschenheim, proprietor of the Hotel Astor, gives the other side of the question.

The first man says, among other things, that if a room in a large modern hotel was rented for an average of \$5 a day the whole year around it would cost the hotel more than \$5 a day to maintain the room. The hotel, he asserts, depends entirely upon the money a man may spend for incidentals to pay the profits.

Mr. Muschenheim says that if a hotel could be operated for the renting of rooms alone, without the vast outlay of money necessary for maintaining restaurant, kitchen and other departments, it would pay.

"The public," says the radical man, "is not aware that 75 per cent of the gross income of a large hotel is derived on the first floor from persons not stopping at the hotel. In other words, if every room were rented every day for the maximum rate and the people renting those rooms paid the same amount for food and drink as for the room, the hotel would be a failure financially."

Say not always what you know, but always know what you say.—Claudius.

# The Christianity and Science of Christian Science

The commonest because it is the easiest criticism of Christian Science is that it is not Christian and not scientific. It was invented many years ago, it must have been quoted almost as often as the most treasured proverbs in the language, and it has all the claim to recognition that old familiar phrases have. Like all criticisms of Christian Science, however, it is a dangerous one to those who make use of it. It fixes attention on the discussion as to what Christianity and science really are. And the result is that those who make the inquiry are apt to awake to the fact that all is not always for the best in the best of all possible worlds. They find in Christian Science a religion without dogma, a religion based on the logic of spiritual causation. Christian because it accepts Christ unhesitatingly as the way, and demands that its disciples shall strive to walk practically in that way; and scientific because it rests its claim to recognition not on mere theories but upon its ability to reduce those theories to demonstration.

The exponents of orthodox theology, who insist on describing Christian Science as heretical, never seem to stop to think that there is practically no religion in this world which was not known

as heretical before it was acknowledged as orthodox. Abraham was as unorthodox to the Chaldeans as Jesus was to the Jews of the time of Herod. When the Christianized Jews of Palestine began to proselytize in Egypt and within the limits of the Roman empire they quickly found that they were regarded as unorthodox. The early Christians were treated in Rome as unmercifully as their descendants treated the Incas or the Moors. Nor was this persecution confined to what were deemed the infidel races; it was extended with even greater severity to every form of Christian heterodoxy. The Catholic burned the Protestant to save his soul. The Anglican lashed the Quaker for differing from him. The Quaker, fleeing from the Anglican to the New World, promptly proceeded to brand Quakers for presuming to disagree with him. These simply historical facts, capable of expansion to any extent, constitute the reduction ad absurdum of the effort to describe Christian Science as a heresy, or to define Christianity within the limitations of a dogma.

Christianity is something vaster than anything that can be conveyed by a library of dogmas. It is the effort to put into practice the command of Jesus to love your neighbor not merely as your-

self, but as he loved his neighbor; and to prove that you have some conception of what this means by following him in his practical demonstration of healing the sick, and binding up the brokenhearted. Jesus' love for his neighbor extended to the length of giving his life for those who mocked and reviled him, not in preaching a crusade against them with the sword and the fagot. He said to Peter, "Put up thy sword." Christianity is, in short, the incarnation of the gospel of Love. But Jesus' love for his disciples was something beyond words greater than any human sense of love. It lay in his ability to see in them not mere sinful human beings, but the image and likeness of God. And it was this perception of the real man unfettered by disease and sin which enabled him to heal the sick. In this way the healing of the sick became the test of the disciples' grasp of the Science of Life which he was daily teaching them. A fact he made abundantly clear, again and again, in the course of his ministry, in words of which the famous passage in John may be taken as a type: "Verily, verily, I say unto you, he that believeth on me, the works that I do shall he do also."

The problem of the philosophers in all

ages has been the dilemma of causation. The earth was bound to the elephant's howdah, the elephant stood on the tortoise, and then—? The solution of the mystery was given to the world by Jesus, and proved him to be, as Mrs. Eddy has said on page 313 of Science and Health, "the most scientific man that ever trod the globe." He saw that causation was spiritual, and that matter was, therefore, nothing but a negation of spiritual effect. The philosophers had been for centuries, and for that matter have been ever since, hammering at the door of physical nature. He bid them turn to Spirit, and he said "Knock, and it shall be opened unto you." The reply of the philosophers was to redouble their attacks upon the knocker of materiality. As time went on they plunged deeper and deeper into the examination of physical phenomena, until they banished the spiritual altogether from the field of natural science, in the declaration that science must confine itself to secondary causes or physical facts, and not meddle with primary causes which are in the domain of unprovable assumptions. Such a theory is in itself hopelessly unscientific. It is nothing more or less than a restatement

ment of the Confucian maxim that the spiritual is unknown and had better remain so. It would set up an orthodox science just as an orthodox theology has been established, and it is to be suspected that it would prove every whit as intolerant. Now if science means anything at all, it means, in the words of Huxley, "the answers mankind has been able to give to the inquiry, What do I know?" The answer of the Christian Scientist is given in the evidence of the healing of innumerable causes of sickness and disease, of pain and despair, of excess and sin of every description, in every quarter of the globe. The records of these cases may be read weekly and monthly in "The Christian Science Journal" or "Sentinel," or the stories of those who have been healed may be heard in the Wednesday testimony meetings, if this does not constitute an answer to the question, What do I know? it would be difficult to say what does. It constitutes an answer, far more direct, far more convincing, and far more unanswerable than the speculations of the philosophers and the natural scientists ever do. It is, in a word, the demonstration which constitutes Christian Science science as completely as its theology constitutes it Christian.

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# THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

"First the blade, then the ear, then the full grain in the ear."

## EDITORIAL

Boston, Mass., Tuesday, January 19, 1909.

### It Is Time for a Change

THE REFUSAL of the House of Representatives Monday to permit Representative Willett of New York to proceed with a speech in which he was engaged in hurling offensive epithets at the chief magistrate of the nation should be taken at its proper weight and measure. It does not mean any reconciliation of the House to the President personally, nor does it indicate any tendency in that direction, but it has a higher meaning than this. It means that no matter how the President personally, it entertains a respect for his office which it will not permit any of its members to ignore or defy.

Up to the occurrence of this incident the opposition of the House to the President had been carried on with admirable restraint, and with a display of dignity which compelled the applause even of Mr. Roosevelt's closest friends.

In refusing, by a vote of 126 to 78, to permit Representative Willett to proceed with his attack upon the executive, the House has further intrenched its right to the respect of the country, while at the same time administering a rebuke to those who would belittle and insult any coordinate branch of the government.

The policy of denunciation and abuse has been carried on too far in Washington of late. There have been too many attacks and counter-attacks. Personalities have been indulged in too freely at both ends of the avenue. The country is reasonable in hoping that the White House as well as Congress may be warned by this incident to change the methods recently common to both.

It is one of the anomalies of the period that people who favor radical changes in our existing system of government—who would even go so far as to overturn it, regardless of the fact that it is the result of centuries in the making and that it has proved itself, when intelligently and honestly practised, to be capable of meeting every reasonable requirement of those living under it—are able to applaud the president of Harvard when he takes a hopeful view of things as they are under this very system and a still more hopeful view of things as they are going to be.

Dr. Eliot's handling of this matter before a New York audience, by the way, proves the wisdom of placing in a representative position of such prominence as the president of Harvard must occupy a man who is not likely to be led astray by the too popular delusion that our forefathers did not know what they were doing when they handed down to us our present forms of government. A man must know something of the past before he can know anything of real value about the present. "The real expert," said Dr. Eliot on Friday evening before the Public Education Association at its annual meeting, "is the man who not only knows how everything is done in his system, how it has been done in the past, but who knows its defects and is eager to try promising experiments to eliminate them and perfect the system." Not the man, of course, who would turn a time-tested system upside down, or abolish it to give place to something which had little else to recommend it than that it was new.

The story of the Harvard corporation itself is a story that teaches a great lesson in this particular. No doubt there are thousands of people who believe the plan and methods of that corporation could be improved by revolution. Its simplicity is an affront to many. Yet it stands today as it has stood for going on 300 years, old-fashioned, to be sure, but, without question, very well-fashioned and, like the British Magna Charta and the American Constitution, capable of being adjusted to every condition that makes for progress.

There must be no pause in the advance of our people toward higher ideals and greater achievements, but this advance is more likely to be hindered than helped if its pathway must lie through the ruins of a system of government which has grown slowly and in response to human needs, and which, if preserved, will continue to grow with them.

OF COURSE, it is possible that all men shall attain to wealth or to fame, but it is easy for the humblest householder to deserve the good opinion of his fellow-citizens by keeping his sidewalk clean.

NONE must, of course, be made of the fact that there is a tendency, as in Oregon and Illinois, for instance, to say nothing of Indiana, to ignore the mandate of the direct senatorial primary.

### Tell It to the Children

THE TEACHERS of the public schools throughout the country could not very well do better than to tell the children in their charge the story of the American occupation of Cuba, now rapidly drawing to a close, and to impress upon them the great moral fact behind it.

In doing this it is not necessary, nor is it desirable, that we shall be flattered or exalted, or that undue or vulgar display shall be made of our virtue as a people.

All that will be necessary—or desirable—is that the story shall be told in plain terms; that it shall be shown how this powerful nation—said to be the most powerful in the world—sent over to its little sister, Cuba, two years ago an army; how that army, instead of overrunning, terrorizing or despoiling the country, established there a provisional government, ably administered its affairs, restored peace, brought about prosperity, inaugurated and carried out public works, mapped the island, made it a better place to live in, and, having done all this, is now prepared to return home, taking nothing with it but its own.

It might be said, for the purpose of bringing out the great moral fact referred to, that it would have been a very easy thing to have turned this army of pacification into an army of conquest; that having been entrusted with the liberty of the people of Cuba, we might have stolen it; but that we left the island—or that we are about to leave it—as we entered it, clean-handed.

And then the public school teachers might point out to the children that this is one of the strongest proofs given to the world in recent years that national honor, which was once a theory, has become a condition.

### An Opportunity for Boston

BOSTON faces an opportunity which comes but seldom to a great city. The destruction Sunday, by fire, of the Park square station, trainshed and yard buildings of the old Boston & Providence railway, opens a way for improvements which, if carried out, would transform and make attractive a district whose tendency has been toward decay. This plot comprises about 200,000 square feet, and, from a geographical point of view, is a very desirable locality. The city of Boston should secure control of it and use it as a site for the new city hall. The day is not far distant when a subway must be constructed for the accommodation of people in the Back Bay district, in Brookline, in Brighton and in the Newtons. An ideal terminal and transfer station could be established at Park square.

With the erection of an architecturally beautiful city hall in the new and enlarged Park square, and the creation there of a new urban and suburban transportation center, the rest might safely be left to private enterprise and capital. Real estate throughout the entire district would, of course, be greatly enhanced in value by these improvements, so that substantial and attractive blocks of buildings would be certain to take the place of some unsightly ones now standing in the neighborhood, and the result of it all would be the addition of a new and handsome quarter to the city.

THE BLIZZARD, called such by courtesy, paused long enough in Boston to discover that it was out of its latitude. Then it put to sea.

THERE is manifested in some quarters a disposition to make light of the efforts which Springfield, Mass., is putting forth with the view of acquiring population and prosperity at a more rapid rate than these are supposed to come to communities by what is called natural growth. The truth of the matter is, Springfield has a perfect right to employ every legitimate means to attract the attention of those who are thinking of changing their place of residence or the location of their business or industrial plants. It has been made clear to Springfield that waiting for natural growth is not exactly the way to get ahead, especially in the face of competition which is pushing natural growth rather than waiting for it. It is quite possible that some other places have not come out as openly as has Springfield in this matter, but the fact remains, nevertheless, that the very towns in which some complaining contemporaries are published have been advertising themselves at every opportunity.

Springfield waited to see what natural growth would do for a great many years—from 1636 until a few years ago—when it suddenly decided to supplement natural with a rapid healthy growth in so far as it might be possible to do so. The result is apparent in its population statistics. In 1880 the town had 33,340 inhabitants. It took exactly 244 years of natural growth to arrive at this point, whereas in the last 27 years, by the judicious use of advertising methods, 49,007 inhabitants have been added.

This is not all. The business of the sister city has grown proportionately in the same period. Nor is this all, for the prospects at the present moment are that Springfield will pass the 100,000 mark before the enumerators get through counting its people at the next census.

Springfield is alive, and this newspaper, at all events, cannot be content among those which scoff at its efforts to establish that fact. On the contrary, we wish it all kinds of success.

### Clemenceau

IT is a commonplace of politics that the king-maker is a failure as king. M. Clemenceau was for so long the king-maker of French ministers that his extraordinary success as minister is the more remarkable. Up to the time when he became premier a French ministry was an affair of months. M. Waldeck-Rousseau alone had succeeded in remaining in office for upward of a year. It was in October, 1906, that M. Clemenceau was at last induced to undertake the task of forming a ministry. That is upward of two years ago, and M. Clemenceau is more firmly fixed in the saddle than ever. It is a true case of a strong man come by his own, for he has had some extraordinarily difficult problems to face, and in facing them has given offense to most of the groups in the Chamber in turn. His handling of the crisis in the agitation excited by the southern wine growers was masterly. One day Albert Marcel was the inspirer of something approaching a rebellion; the next he was creeping back from Paris to the Midi to undo his own work. A single interview with the strong man had wrought the change. Of course, M. Jaures and the socialists were furious. M. Clemenceau was unmoved. He lashed M. Jaures, figuratively speaking, out of the rostrum in the Chamber, and made as short work of the efforts of the socialists to stir the army into mutiny as he had of the efforts of the wine-growers. Today the French army is stronger than it has been at any time since the war of 1870; and this has been brought about by the retirement of the men whose ultra-pacific tendencies brought about M. Delcasse's fall, and the appointment as minister of war of—of all men in the world—the champion of Dreyfus, General Picquart. The Right, with its monarchial leanings and its support of the Catholic church, is against him to a man in its heart, though it may sometimes suit it to assist him. The Republican Left regards his ultra-radicalism with suspicion. Yet the senatorial elections of the present month have given him a net gain of nineteen seats won from the Moderate Progressists.

The fact is that M. Clemenceau, though as "old a parliamentary hand" as Mr. Gladstone himself, is not afraid to describe himself as an "old beginner." When he accepted office thousands of French people saw in him only what numbers of English people saw in John Morley, a doctrinaire politician. Yet these two men have proved themselves essentially practical, and intensely alive to the humanity of the political facts confronting them. Monsieur Clemenceau has claimed his own recent reelection by a great majority, for Var, and his general success in the senatorial elections as the victory of an idea. "We all desire," he said, in speaking of it, "peace both within and without, and liberty through peace and justice."

WHETHER it is a favorable or an unfavorable sign, the fact that the parties to the squabble in Washington are beginning to quote Shakespeare is at least worth noticing.

### Springfield Has a Right to Boom

THERE is a passage in Mr. Keir Hardie's speech on the "Reforms Accomplished by the British Labor Party," delivered on Sunday in Ford Hall, which illustrates forcibly the growing evil in the world's politics of insisting on the cleavage between classes instead of striving to weld them together. In England, of which Mr. Hardie was speaking, it has become usual to differentiate these interests by describing them as the "classes" and the "masses," by which is roughly meant the proletariat and the rest of the nation. Now it is obvious that it is impossible to have a united nation as long as this is insisted on, and it follows consequently that it is the highest statesmanship not to accentuate the difference, but to minimize it. And by minimizing it we do not in the least mean pretending that it does not politically exist, but in doing everything possible to allay instead of embittering the passions which have already been aroused. In no human quarrel is right always entirely on one side. Nor can a permanent peace exist, no matter who may be temporarily victor, between two parties one of which is convinced that it has been unjustly dealt with. The fact, of course, is that human nature is fundamentally dishonest. Not necessarily to the extent of consciously doing wrong, but to the extent of an unwillingness to see the side of the question which makes against what it fancies are its interests. If capitalism has been known to express the desire to grind the workers down to the least possible wage, labor has been known to demand a share out of all proportion to justice. The way to heal this condition of things is not to talk of the triumph of the "common people." It is to know that there is no people but God's people. Some speakers think that they have the authority of the Bible for that phrase. They tell you that it was "the common people" who heard Jesus gladly, and they really seem to think that this constitutes a reason for the exclusion of any but "the common people" from the kingdom of heaven. As a matter of fact, the common people is a phrase used in the New Testament to distinguish the great body of the Hebrew nation from the religious hierarchy. The common people of the Gospel record constituted something a great deal larger than what Mr. Hardie is accustomed to hear talked of as the "masses"; indeed it is doubtful if there is anything quite corresponding to the "masses" in the Hebrew oligarchy.

Now, when Jesus said the kingdom of heaven is in your midst, he obviously did not mean that it was represented by the social system of the Roman empire. At the same time he did not propose to attempt to improve matters by acting in the way the Jews expected the Messiah to act, that is, by exalting the Hebrew at the expense of the Roman. He endeavored to show the world the failure which had always resulted from a mere effort to exchange one material result for another. To teach it that it must destroy its belief in the causes which were producing these physical results by grasping the fact that all true causation was spiritual. The political schemes of men, being based on a belief in physical causation, can never have anything more than a transient effect. The whole of history is the proof of this; and the weavers of Robespierres have been followed by the grand armies of Napoleons all along the line. Gradually, however, as the perception of spiritual Truth has dawned, no matter how dimly, on the human consciousness, the change for the better has come, for "a little leaven leaveneth the whole lump."

### Free Will

THE SERMON preached by the Rev. William Hyde, in Trinity Episcopal Church, South Weymouth, yesterday, on the earthquake in Messina, illustrates forcibly the way in which an earnest clergyman, recoiling from the Scylla of God's powerlessness over evil, can be drawn into the Charybdis of God's permission of it. People, Mr. Hyde said, in effect, had been "shocked" by the theory put out from the pulpits that the explanation of the earthquake is that "God is not all-powerful, all-wise, all-good; that it is a question of geology and not of theology," and that if God "was able to prevent the earthquake then he is a whimsical, cruel and demoniac God since he did not." Now as the Bible distinctly teaches that God is Love, and as the churches teach that the physical universe is the creation of God, this theory of the churches, which Mr. Hyde pillories, really amounts to reducing the Creator to the level of a Frankenstein, with no more power over his creature than that miserable student. The simile, indeed, is an exact one. For, if it is true that, as the preachers said, "nature must have her way and it is impossible for God to change her," then we may lose sight of God as we lose sight of Frankenstein vanishing over the ice in his hopeless pursuit of evil.

Such is the Scylla from which Mr. Hyde revolts, yet his own Charybdis is really rather worse. According to Mr. Hyde, God, who is "all-powerful, all-wise, all-good," gave man "at the creation a prerogative, that of free will, and if he should interfere with man's free choice then he would take away that God-given prerogative." Now, if God is "all-powerful," it is obvious that evil cannot exist without God's connivance; indeed, if God created "all that was made," he must have created evil if it is real. But God, Mr. Hyde says, is "all-good," and the Bible says that God "saw everything that he had made, and behold, it was very good." Inevitably, therefore, if evil exists as a reality, it is very good. It must, in short, be part of all-good, or there is somewhere where good is not all. The logical deduction from this is simple. If God gave man free will to choose between good and evil, He not merely placed temptation in his path, but temptation to which, since He is all-knowledge, He knew that he would yield, and so fell short of the declaration of James, that He tempteth not any man.

The Christian Science ship, rounding the rock of Scylla and avoiding the whirlpool of Charybdis, comes to anchor in that haven under the hill which is "the peace of God, which passeth all understanding." It accepts uncompromisingly the declaration of John that God is Love, and not believing that the Father which is in heaven strews the world with temptations which a human father would shrink from, denies that evil is God-created or God-permitted. The problem of humanity has ever been this problem of evil. Christian Science has come to solve it by resolving it into its native nothingness; and it is doing this, not by substituting another theory to explain its origin, but by demonstrating its nothingness in the destruction of sorrow, and sickness, and sin, of everything opposed to God, so proving that it has in reality neither power nor existence, since God is all, not only in theory but in Truth.

THERE must be something cheering in the atmosphere of the Canal zone, because no matter how they may feel about the prospects of the canal when they start down there, the visitors all come back full of beaming optimism.

### Mr. Keir Hardie's Lecture